The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4834. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 24 by Ocean Telegraph.

The South German Alliances of Prussia.

Military Treaties with Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

Napoleon Tries to Checkmate Bismarck with a New Confederation.

The King of Belgium Refuses to Co-operate with Him.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Prussian Treaties with South German States—France Attempts to Form Another Confederation.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 23.

King WILLIAM of Prussia has just succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. It is understood that one of the features of the treaty is (as in the treaties with Baden and Bavaria) that in times of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.

The conclusion of these important treaties has engendered a bitter feeling in France. It is believed that the effort of the Emperor NAPOLEON to form a confederation of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia is traceable to this cause.

Belgium Declines to Join the Proposed Confederation.

BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 23.

It is officially announced that King LEOPOLD will not enter into the proposed Confederation with France, Holland and Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Correspondence in Regard to the Lamirande Case.

LONDON, Sunday, March 24.

The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger, LAMIRANDE, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

The Trial of the Fenian Prisoners in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 24.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners for high treason will commence on the 9th of April next, in this city.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sublime Porte Declines to Cede the Island of Candia to Greece.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 23.

Assent to the proposition of the great Powers of Europe relative to the cession of the Island of Candia to the Grecian Government has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte of Turkey.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, March 24.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, which left Boston on the 13th inst., touched at this port this morning, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

The extra Cunard steamship *Aleppo*, from New-York March 13, also arrived here to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, March 24.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, which sailed from New-York on the 7th inst., arrived here to-day, and after landing her English mails and passengers proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 8, 1867.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

The new Army Bill which has been sent to the Chambers for adoption by the Government was not very well received by the House, and may yet undergo alterations, provided the Emperor does not go to vetoing, like his illustrious *confrère* at Washington. By the new bill every young man in France must either serve under the flag or buy a substitute; under the old law, one-half of the total of young men were exonerated, and the right to buy substitutes existed then as now. This new result is obtained in this way, and by a very simple arrangement: Every young man at the age of twenty-one must draw in the conscription, and the half who draw low numbers must serve five years in the active army, and four years in the reserve; total, nine years. Then the half who draw high numbers must serve four years in the reserve and five years in the movable National Guard; total, nine years. Thus the men drawn in active service are favored to this extent over the old system, that they only serve in the field five instead of seven years; whereas those who draw numbers which, under the old law, freed them entirely from the service of their country, now pass nine years under the flag in a service of a very mild kind.

You will see, therefore, that every man in France must be more or less of a soldier for nine years of his life, or else buy a substitute from among men who have served out their nine years; and as the cost of substitutes will probably range from $600 to $1,000, the number of men in France who will have served under arms will be so nearly the total of the whole male population of the country that hereafter it will be no figure of speech to say that in France every man is a soldier. In this case it will be literally true.

Whether this bill will pass the Chambers or not is difficult to tell. The Opposition will attack it fiercely, on the ground that to habituate so many men to the life of the soldier will be to paralyze the industry of the country, and to set a bad and a dangerous example to the rest of Europe; while, on the other hand, the Government will reply that the new law not only gives a more formidable military power to the country, but keeps the young men no longer, if the days they are under arms be counted, than by the old law, for in the Reserve and the National Guard they spend but a little of their time under arms.

AMERICA IN THE EAST.

The French papers cannot get rid of the idea that the Government of the United States and that of Russia are intriguing together in the East, and the Fenian business in Ireland is supposed to be urged on by the United States so as to occupy England while Russia is preparing all the plans for "liberating," as she calls it, "the suffering Christians of the East"—in other words, while she is consolidating her plans for pouncing on Constantinople. At present it looks as if her plans were [illegible], and as if the Eastern question were about to be opened again.

THE PRESS LAW.

It was hardly to be expected that we should pass through the discussion of the new so-called Liberal measures in France without convulsions of some kind, without at least exciting violent agitations and awakening violent animosities. The condemnation of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN to a fine of 5,000 francs for giving his old friend, the Emperor, some wholesome advice, has aroused the temper of that energetic writer and polemist to boiling point, and he cuts loose from his Majesty in the following words:

> The prosecution, of which I have been the object, in execution of the terms of article 4, of the decree of the 11th of August, 1848—a decree which, in May, 1851, allowed one to say with impunity that the form of government *twenty-seven times proclaimed* by the representatives of France, the constituents of universal suffrage, "had been CHEATED"—a decree recognizing and proclaiming in the most explicit manner "the right of discussion and censure of the acts of the Executive power and its ministers;" this prosecution and condemnation, placing me among the enemies of the Imperial power, creates inevitably for me a new position. This new position renders impossible, hereafter, the friendships and relations of twenty years' duration, and which, in conflict with my opinions, had not changed them, but, on the contrary, had often moderated them. However painful may be the separation, I cannot hesitate between a trying position and a false one, and one which necessarily must become more and more so each day, from the inclination of things which I foresee must arrive. The cruel wound I have just received is one of those which, under the penalty of being implicated in the same responsibilities, demands without hesitation a total separation. E. DE GIRARDIN.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY IN EUROPE.

Do the people of the United States know how outrageously France and England are acting in the matter of the Confederate property claimed by our Government? The Government at Washington has allowed the matter to pass out of diplomacy into the civil tribunals, to the great delight of the holders of Confederate property, and these Courts are deciding things exactly to suit themselves, regardless of international law or justice. By keeping the affair of the *Alabama* in the hands of the diplomats, England has finally been made to repudiate the doctrine that local or municipal law is stronger than international law; but the Government at Washington seems to have slackened the reins for the moment on the subject, and so these Governments, once the pressure removed, slide back into their old hostile notion of local and municipal law. There is no such thing as international honor in these nations. Lift your foot from your end of the rope and they will jerk it all away from you, and then make faces at you for your simplicity. The reins must be held constantly tight or all international relations are but a losing game. The fact is a deplorable one, but among themselves they are used to that kind of treatment and expect it.

What are the facts in the case? When M. ARMAN, Deputy in the Chambers, was asked by the Confederate agents to build them vessels of war, he, not to risk his money, for of course he cared more for that than for the rebel cause, went to the Emperor direct, and from him obtained consent to work for the Confederates, but under the condition that he should cover up the legal points in the case. This was done by a contract between Capt BULLOCK and M. ARMAN, declaring that the Captain was acting for the Emperor of China, and that the ships were for him. But, as "murder will out," so, too, this violation of the laws came out. The French proclamation of neutrality had already prohibited every French citizen from furnishing material of war to the belligerents in the American war, and when it was ascertained that the ships for the Emperor of China were intended in fact for the rebels in America, and when at last the rebellion was put down, and the property of the Confederates fell to the United States according to law, suits were instituted in France and England to recover this Confederate property, of whatever kind and however situated. Among the rest was a suit against M. ARMAN for payments made to him by the Confederates to the amount of 2,800,000 francs on the construction of the ships for the rebels—the United States Government basing the trial on the fact that M. ARMAN built the ships and received the money in violation of the laws of his country.

From the moment this suit was instituted in the French courts a disposition of hostility was shown to it by these courts, which could only have been inspired by some higher influence, and which demonstrated from the start that nothing was to be expected from it. The Court commenced by demanding security for payment of costs, and fixed the figure at 150,000 francs—a sum that would pay for fifty such lawsuits in France, and more than would have been demanded of any private citizen probably. To treat the Government of the United States, represented by the President, in such a manner was either an insult to that Government, or else a want of faith in the honor of Governments which had been taught them by their own. Mr. MCCULLOCH has positively been obliged to deposit the 150,000 francs security against costs in case of failure, before the case would be taken up! In the meantime enough time has been allowed for M. ARMAN to get rid of his property, and now he is reported to be bankrupt. The American Government will never get a cent.

In England the case is worse still. There a court has just decided that if the American Government falls heir to Confederate property, it also falls heir to Confederate debts, and they have decided that if Confederate property be declared American, it may be balanced against the Cotton Loan and seized by the holders of this loan as a reimbursement for their losses! One court having thus decided, all the rest will follow suit, and the United States Government thus bids fair to gather nothing but a crop of costs to pay! Will the people of the United States stand such a swindle?

The news of Gen. DIX's confirmation has given very general satisfaction here at Paris. The action of the Senate had been so long deferred that doubts began to be felt as to what would be the termination of its deliberations, and the satisfaction is therefore only the more marked. The General has been vexed to see statements in the Press to the effect that he was receiving more than one salary, when such is not the fact, and he long ago took steps to have himself righted on the record. Not only does he recieve but his pay as Minister, but even this has been cut down nearly fifteen hundred dollars, by the income tax which is levied on salaries, and the discount rate of nearly six cents on the dollar, which are scrupulously subtracted by the Messrs. BARING, the foreign bankers of the United States Government. And yet the prices of living at Paris are augmenting the same as everywhere else.

THE CARNIVAL.

The festivities of the carnival season closed with a costume ball at the Marquis DE MOUSTIER's, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which appears to have been the most elegant affair of the kind of the season. At this ball, according to the testimony of the Press, and indeed of all observers, the American ladies bore off the honors both in successful costumes and in personal beauty. Miss DIX was in "Marguerite," and a magnificent "Marguerite" she must have been, with her blond hair and fine person; Mme. ERLANGER was in the "Genius of War," and her sister, Miss ROSINE SLIDELL, in "Genius of Peace; Miss TORRENCE VANDERBILT, of New-York, was in the "First Empire;" Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK, of California, in "Sport," perhaps the most successful travesty of the occasion; Miss BECKWITH, of New-York, in "Greek Slave," also a great success; Mrs. THOMPSON, of Washington, in "Ireland," her sister, Miss PARNELL, in "Shooting Star;" Mrs. LORILLARD SPENCER, of New-York, and her daughter, in costumes which I do not now recollect; Miss CLEMENTINE SMITH, of New-York, in "Red Riding Hood;" and Mlle. DU HAMEL of Havana, in "Lightning." MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9.

On Thursday night, amid the excitement of the Fenian news from Ireland, Gen. PEEL, Ex-Secretary of State for the War Department, rose amid cheers from both sides of the House of Commons to move the army estimates. Gen. PEEL was cheered because he has shown himself a very able and energetic War Minister, and because he has just resigned power and emolument rather than consent to a measure he could not approve. A Cabinet Minister with a conscience, even in this corrupt old monarchical country, gets applauded—perhaps even by those who might not follow his example. The estimates are large, for the army must be increased, and all its expenses are growing heavier. There are wanted 32,000 recruits against 18,000 last year. The whole bill will be near £15,000,000, say $75,000,000. The militia is to be increased, as a reserve. Where the men are to come from is hard to say, as the material for the army is neither large in quantity nor good in quality. It is the refuse of the country. No decent man will enlist unless he is desperate or drunk. The service is improved, no doubt. The soldiers have better barracks, reading-rooms, billiards, and at some camps, gardens. But two things are wanting—the chance of promotion and the abolition of the cat-o'-nine tails. WASHINGTON held that a soldier had a right to the best treatment, but no claim to pay. He owed his country the duty of fighting for its defence. It was on this principle that he refused pay for his own services, and only charged his expenses. I am sure that there are thousands of young men in England who would volunteer in the army if they had the hope of promotion, and had not the dread of an infamous punishment for, perhaps, some trifling offence. In the continental armies, among the rank and file, are to be found gentlemen. Officers and soldiers are upon terms of social equality such as is here utterly unknown. Only a few days ago an opera was produced at one of the French provincial theatres, composed by a soldier of a regiment of the line, who took part in the performance. In Prussia, of course, men of all professions serve in the army, and when Professors of the Universities show no aptitude for fighting, they set them to driving horses in the baggage trains or cattle for the commissariat.

The people, the few who care sixpence about the matter—for the *Pall Mall Gazette* is undoubtedly right in saying that all political parties include but a small fraction of the people—the people are waiting patiently for the Reform Bill promised by the Government, and by which it is to stand or fall. That it should stand, after the defection of three of its ablest members, seems improbable. Only Mr. GLADSTONE can save it; and he will save it only because he does not want the responsibility of power, when Fenianism is to be dealt with, the *Alabama* claims settled, and the Eastern question grappled with. There are, however, curious outbreaks of revolutionary feeling here and there. Mr. POTTER wishes a general strike, and a blocking up of the streets of London. At a Reform League meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne "a member urged the wisdom of publishing a manifesto to the people and the army, that they might fraternise with the people in case of a collision with the Tories. Let them draw up a programme and appoint a Provisional Government, in case a glorious republic should be the result of such a collision. Let them appoint a President and Vice-President. [Hear, hear.] The throne had been tottering at the time of the late Government crisis. The Chairman said he quite agreed with the speaker, but such a course as he advised would be impracticable, and it would be impolitic to go so far."

The Eastern Question will not down. France and Russia unite in recommending to the Porte the cession of Candia and the greater portion of Thessaly and Cyprus to Greece. As the season advances adventurers will flock to the scene of conflict. Turkey sees Greek vessels landing volunteers and supplies upon the rebellious island, and organizing a perhaps more extensive rebellion upon the mainland; and Turkey likes it much as England would like to see American steamers giving similar aid to the Fenians in Ireland. Greece is not much; but Greece is backed by Russia and Italy. England protests that the French and Russian proposals destroy the Treaty of 1856. The Duke of Argyle brought up the matter in the House of Lords, but Lord DERBY showed no disposition to interfere in behalf of the Cretans. Russia can hardly have a better opportunity than during the present year to carry out her plans. England is busy at home. France is busy changing her arms and army, and with the Exposition. Prussia is busy cementing her power in Germany, over which King WILLIAM will be crowned Emperor, when the proper time has arrived. Austria has her own work to do. Everything portends a great change in the East of Europe. The Sultan proposes to introduce constitutional government and the Code Napoleon—to secure the equal rights of all his subjects. Egypt wishes to be independent; and England, we are told, will fight for Egypt—for the road to India. The appeal made by the Turkish Minister to England is not without force. "What right has Russia to interfere with the domestic affairs of Turkey, or in favor of its rebellious Provinces? Did Russia allow any Power to interfere in behalf of Poland? Poland is crushed, and her very name and language destroyed. All Poles in office have been replaced by Russians. What right has Russia to interfere with Provinces which have for centuries been a portion of the Ottoman Empire?" And the English Government is well disposed to support this logic against Russia, if it had but the power to do so; but England has three difficulties: Canada—all British America in the West; India in the East; Ireland at home.

It is a hard time for African travelers. Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been murdered in Zanzibar. GIRARD was murdered or drowned. The English Consul and missionaries are still prisoners in Abyssinia, with little hope of relief. The English Government has sent out a party of artisans with guns and machinery for the Emperor THEODORE, in exchange for the Consul and missionaries; but who knows that he will not keep them all? The workmen who are on the way have, however, agreed to take the chances. Mr. DU CHAILLU got safe home, but his book is a story of difficulties and disasters. There is no telling what may be done for Africa by the processes of transplantation and miscegenation, but Africa at home is a pretty hopeless case, and costs more than it comes to.

The saddest fears of the friends of CHARLES F. BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," have become a reality. He died on Wednesday at Southampton. Only a few days before, he hoped to be able to return to America on the day he died, not to live long, but to die at home. The American Consul at Southampton was unwearied in his attentions, and Mr. ROBERTSON, the dramatist, author of "Society" and "Ours," was with him to the last. The Savage Club, of which he was an honorary member, met yesterday to make arrangements for his burial at Kensall-green Cemetery, on the western borders of the metropolis, with THACKERAY and JOHN LEECH, and many more of the children of genius. For a long time no American has had a more general and hearty recognition than the departed humorist. He wrote for *Punch*, though upon this new ground he was scarcely at home in its columns. When he opened at Egyptian Hall the Press warmly greeted and strongly supported him. I saw him on New-Year's Eve, a bitter cold night, with the streets like glass, and the horses scarcely able to stand. He was pale, hollow-chested, with a frequent cough and a sad tone in his voice, even when he drew from his audience roars of laughter.

The Savage Club is not one of the luxurious and aristocratic Pall Mall affairs, full of plate glass and liveried flunkies. It is an old-fashioned London Club, such as JOHNSON and GOLDSMITH loved. It is held in a plain room of a tavern in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and its *convives* meet around a long table, strewed with long clay pipes, to crack their jokes and drink their gin toddies, or ale out of the pewter. HALLIDAY, and ROBERTSON, and BRUTON, and others of the cleverest of the London periodical writers and dramatists, frequent the Savage, or, as it is sometimes called, the Vagabond Club, and here they welcomed the Yankee humorist, to whom they now sadly pay the last tribute of affection and respect.

For several days before his death Mr. BROWNE was aware of its approach. He calmly settled his affairs, made his will, and prepared for the event he did not dread. He has left the bulk of his property to his mother during her life, when it is to revert to HORACE GREELEY, in trust to found an asylum for decayed printers. His library, left to him by his uncle, CALVIN BROWNE, he wills "to the best boy in the school of his native village, Waterford, Me." His page is to be put two years to the best printer in America, "to learn the value of learning," and then sent to College. The burial to-day in Kensall-green is but temporary, as, in accordance with his desire, his body will be sent to America for final interment. A memorial will, however, be erected here. *Requiescat in pace.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives us the melancholy but not unexpected intelligence that the English department of the Exhibition will be just as ugly, disorderly and untasteful, as if it were to be shown on this side of the channel. It will look, he thinks, after all the money expended, like a refuse and lumber room of all the rest of the Exhibition. No doubt it will be arranged with the greatest possible amount of inconvenience and ugliness, and ornamented with the greatest possible amount of bad taste. That there is no help for, unless foreign artists are engaged to arrange it. But the French will only smile maliciously and shrug their shoulders satirically, and wonder and admire; for the French do admire the English as well as detest them; admire their liberty and their *pal al*, as they persist in pronouncing pale ale, and their haughtiness and impassivity. And they will not fail to like all the uncouth ugliness so dreaded by the *Times* correspondent. MONADNOCK.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which sailed from Aspinwall, March 13, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$41,000 00	To order	$528,080 00
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.	12,501 70	FROM PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.	
Panama Railroad Co.	27,116 00	G. A. Ash	$600
Wells, Fargo & Co. (silver bars)	12,581 85	G. Hirschfeld	1,200
Lees & Waller	211,000 00	Flint & Hall	2,075
		S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,847
		Hoadley, Eno & Co.	950
		Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,100
Total			$840,572 55

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 12, 1867.

Matters do not mend in the mountains. Something is bound to break loose soon. In my last I gave you the report from Bogota that President MOSQUERA had issued a proclamation calling all the States to arm in his support against a refractory Congress. The report was not literally correct, but very nearly so. On the 13th of February the President-General published an "allocution" or formal address to the nation upon his difficulties with his Congress. In this document he charges the House of Representatives with admitting deputies who have no rights to seats, and with expelling legitimately elected deputies; with electing as President of the House by a coalition of conservatives and "golgotas" (copperheads) an editor who had defamed him and defamed the Liberal Party of which he claims to be the chief, showing "by these acts to the civilized world that Colombia must be content to be counted as one of the nations that sustains a normal anarchy."

> "Thirteen days only," he says, "has Congress been in session, and the capital has been kept in continual agitation by the coalition to overthrow the Government; the nation suffers all the evils of anarchy; our fields, instead of being rich in crops and cattle and intersected by roads, are to be turned into fields of blood and murder. This is to be the result of the revolution contemplated by the Congressional allies, under the lead of its principal agitator—MANUEL MURILLO. They seek to snatch the laurel that encircles my brows with the civic crown; but my resolution is taken; my head must go with it. I will maintain order and save the Government, and die on the field of honor, if the assassins do not rob me of my existence. * * * To live in ignominy or die with honor is the dilemma in which I am placed, &c."

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

President MOSQUERA's message is a very long and a very curious document. Its complicated statements about the finances of a Government that has no finances will not interest the TIMES much, so I will not quote from them. I give you what he says about Mr. BURTON, our Minister, as follows:

> "Hon. ALLAN A. BURTON, Minister of the United States of America, who during his long residence in Colombia has (had?) maintained the relations between the two nations with much cordiality, has suspended the exercise of his mission without any reason, and in a manner unusual among diplomatic agents. I did everything I could to dissuade him from the resolution he has taken—but all was in vain. He asked for his passports and I refused them, because to give them to him would have been equivalent to acknowledging his right to break off his relations with the Government of Colombia, when it was not one of those cases in which it could be done according to the law of nations. In the diplomatic correspondence which will be laid before Congress you will find also that with the Peruvian Minister which enters into this subject."

The President then attacks Mr. BUNCH, H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, in this wise:

> "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty appointed Mr. R. BUNCH Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, and the latter has been received by the Secretary of Foreign Relations according to the law of nations, and some questions of slight importance have been discussed and arranged with him. On his arrival he presumed to be received as a second-class Minister, but I did not grant that, and have adopted the simplest kind of diplomatic ceremonial, taking as a guide that of Great Britain; for in a republic all this must be performed with that simplicity which accords with our domestic nature and with the usage established among free people."

It is not to be supposed either Mr. BUNCH or his Government will sit quietly under this insult. Beside, Mr. BUNCH makes the same complaints against President MOSQUERA's Minister of State as does Mr. BURTON.

AFFAIRS IN BOGOTA.

The latest reports from Bogota are to the 24th of February, and are reliable. On the 10th of February went into our election for substitutes in case the Presidential chair should become vacant. First substitute, Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ; second, Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA; third, Señor J. M. V. GALLARDO. Fearing they had not substitutes enough in the above names, Congress at the same date designated the rulers of the nine States to act as Executive Chief in certain cases, in the order I name them: Cundinamarca, Santander, Panama, Magdalena, Antioquia, Cauca, Boyaca, Tolima and Bolivar.

A dictatorial message from President MOSQUERA demanding that Congress should first examine the qualifications of members before proceeding to the election of these substitutes, was rejected by 74 to 2. In the first part of the session President MOSQUERA asked for three months' leave of absence, but the vote on that has not yet been made public. Congress had before them several important bills, all going to check the President in his assumption of what is claimed to be attributes of the legislative power, as follows:

> "One annulling the authority granted the Executive for raising a loan, and suspending the emission of that which has been contracted for with ROBINSON FLEMING. Another about public tranquillity, establishing the cases when the Executive may interfere, according to the Constitution. Another, which declares that, in accordance with the Constitution, the States can arm their millions as they please. Another amending several articles of the Custom-house regulations about coasting trade, tonnage dues and exemption of steamers trading regularly with our ports. Further, a message of the President about fiscal matters, and demanding the emission of Treasury notes with forced circulation."

The majority of the two Houses had resolved to favor the nomination of Ex-President MANUEL MURILLO, MOSQUERA's great bugbear, as candidate for the next Presidency.

ATTEMPTED COUP D'ETAT.

It is charged that on the 13th of February President MOSQUERA attempted a *coup d'état*, having for its object the dispersion of Congress. He paraded all his soldiers in the streets, and especially in the vicinage of the Chambers, who uttered threats against the Chambers; but the thing did not succeed, through the non-concurrence of one or two of his Generals, and the firm attitude assumed by Congress, which did not jump out of the windows and hide away in accordance with precedent.

SEIZURE OF A COLOMBIAN WAR VESSEL.

But, perhaps, the most important matter that has transpired in this Republic within the last fortnight transpired at Carthagena. I wrote you in my last that the British corvette *Doris*, Capt. VESEY, had gone to Carthagena and Santa Martha, to settle the mail and other disputes between Colombia and Great Britain. The *Doris*, 20 guns, with 300 men, reached Carthagena on the 1st of this month, and immediately on dropping anchor, the commander dropped a note to the President of the State, ANTONIO GONZALES CARAZO—the same that was not murdered at the Magangue Fair—demanding satisfaction for his having broken the seal of a British mail-bag intended for the British Consul, and brought by the steamer *West Indian*. Capt. VESEY also required that the registers of British steamers should no longer be demanded by the Custom-house, and that tonnage dues should not be assessed on the mail steamers. The President declined to accede to these demands on the ground that he, being a State officer, had no proper power to apologize for acts of the General Government, but wanted twenty-four days to represent the matter to Bogota. Capt. VESEY thereupon gave the President till next morning to apologize, and just as he sent off his last note the Colombian man-of-war *Colombia* steamed into port. Capt. V. immediately sent two boats, manned by forty men, alongside and seized the *Colombia* and then notified the Consuls resident at Carthagena to hoist their flags over their respective consulates at daylight next morning. During the evening a meeting, attended by the Consuls, was held, when a compromise was made. Capt. VESEY had previously dropped his demand against the tonnage tax, stating that it might be paid at present under protest. It was agreed that the mails should be opened in future by the British Consul in the presence of a Custom-house officer; that the registers should not be demanded, and that CARAZO should apologize for breaking the seal. This he did by stating that he opened the bag because the Consul was away, out of the city, when the steamer came in, and that the merchants being urgent for their correspondence he had accommodated them. Upon this the *Colombia* was released and the *Doris* went to Santa Martha or Jamaica, I don't know which.

The *Colombia* took 200 troops on board at Carthagena to go to Santa Martha to overthrow the State Government of Magdalena, it is said, that State being inimical to MOSQUERA. When that job is finished it is reported that 500 men, under Gen. LEVEL DE GODA, will do the same thing for Panama.

PERSONAL.

Mr. BURTON, United States Minister Resident at Bogota, and wife, were to have left Bogota for Washington on Feb. 24. The paragraph in the New-York papers to the effect that the difficulty with Mr. BURTON had been arranged at Washington, that his successor would supplant him immediately, and that his passports were to be granted him by President MOSQUERA is incorrect. Mr. CAMPBELL, late United States Minister to Stockholm, I believe, was appointed to succeed Mr. BURTON, on the latter resigning his position, and was ordered to Bogota. But this was before the Government at Washington knew of Mr. BURTON's complaints. It is not at all likely now that Mr. CAMPBELL or any one else will go to Bogota till the Government of Colombia has apologized to the Government at Washington for its conduct toward our Minister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The famed steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. DOLLARD, arrived at Santa Martha, from New-York, a few days since, in nine days' passage under half steam. Immediately on her coming to anchor, the mechanics on board commenced to put together six torpedo boats, which she brought out in pieces, and to make other preparations for active service against Spain in the cause of Chili and Peru. Nearly all her officers and men were in the Confederate service, and all agree that she is for the service indicated. Her commander, REED, late of the ram *Stonewall*, is expected at Aspinwall, next steamer from New York, to take charge of her. She was disbursing money at Santa Martha from the sale of Chilian and Peruvian drafts. No one here ever dreamed that the *Cuyler*, which cost with her outfit half a million dollars in greenbacks, was the *bona fide* property of the Colombian Government. Had the allied South American Governments been able to do as they contemplated—send a fleet into the Atlantic under the Confederate TUCKER, no doubt that fleet would have found an able coadjutor in the *Cuyler*.

We have no local news. The *Jamestown*, after losing several valuable officers and from 12 to 16 men, has gone to sea.

The circus company of ORRIN, after losing money, has gone to Costa Rica. The Prefect of Panama, JUANCHO DIAS, was shot in the thigh by a drunken man the other night. The *Golden City* took 500 tons of freight from Panama to reopened Mexican ports on her last trip. The gunboat *Saco* is still at Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Feb. 17, and from Callao and Lima to Feb. 27.

CHILI.

Affairs, so far as the war between the South American States and Spain is concerned, remain unchanged. The papers do not doubt that the Chilian Government understands the war to be virtually ended, as no activity whatever is apparent in the movements of the Executive, either as regards the vessels-of-war or the defences of the ports. The story believed generally is, that a Congress of Plenipotentiaries is to assemble at Washington under the Presidency of Mr. SEWARD, who will endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement. In case of non-success, that the questions at issue are to be submitted to arbitrators, who are to dictate terms of peace.

BURNING OF THREE AMERICAN SHIPS.

Three American ships have been burned at Valparaiso. On the 9th of February the American ship *George Ragnes* took fire and was totally destroyed. On the 16th the American ship *Flora McDonald* took fire and was burned to the water's edge. She was loaded with 3,000 quintals of copper in bars, a quantity of wool and other cargo. As the vessel was beached the copper will be saved, but the other cargo was destroyed. On the same day the American ship *George the Fifth* (under the Hanoverian flag) was discovered to be on fire forward, amidships and aft. Prompt assistance being rendered, she was got under weigh and beached. At the time the steamer sailed there were hopes of saving a large portion of her cargo, and also the hull of the ship.

It is suspected the crews of these ships were implicated in the destruction of the vessels, and Consul CLARK has had them all arrested and confined for trial.

There is no news from Bolivia.

PERU.

Nothing of importance had been done in the Peruvian Congress in the fortnight it had been in session, but a bill had been introduced which was creating a good deal of excitement in clerical and religious circles. It is a bill introduced by Mr. CASOS, virtually confiscating the property of the Church, after the manner of the Republic of Colombia. This property, it is calculated, is worth $15,000,000. The Archbishop of Lima and his friends have, of course, commenced an active opposition to the measure. I do not believe Peru is yet ripe for this reform.

There is nothing else of general interest to write.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Mediation Between Spain and the South American Republics.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing under date of March 8, gives a statement of the response made by Spain to the offer, through the Secretary of State, that the United States Government should act as a mediator in the pending difficulties between the kingdom of Spain and the South American Republics of Chili and Peru; and also of Secretary SEWARD's reply thereto. The correspondent says:

> The negotiations were simple in their process though very delicate in their nature. Their commencement dates from the 20th of December, 1866, when the Secretary of State addressed a dispatch to JOHN P. HALE, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, formally presenting the United States as a peace-making Power, and the City of Washington as the seat of the negotiation. The whole character and progress of the diplomatic machinery will be best exemplified by the substance of the latest unpublished dispatch on the subject. This is Mr. SEWARD's response to Mr. HALE's dispatch of Feb. 28, which gave the opinions of Señor CAVONGA, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the questions of mediation and arbitration involved in the settlement of the delicate contentions of political power and national honor, in dispute with the South American Republics of the Pacific. It is addressed in the usual channels of diplomatic communication from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. HALE. It is dated Feb. 25, Washington, and opens with an acknowledgment of Mr. HALE's dispatch of Jan. 28. For the sake of accuracy, it then proceeds to recite categorically the amendments which Señor CAVONGA proposes to the basis of the conference arranged at the capital of the United States. The Spanish Secretary accepts Mr. SEWARD's proffer of mediation subject to two modifications: First, that the period of time within which those events occurred that are to be the subjects of the conference should be accurately determined. And those events should be, and should be alone, the questions of debate at the council board. Second, that the qualifications of the arbitrator, to be selected by the President of the United States, in case of the inability of the members of the conference to agree, should be predetermined strictly. But except this limitation of his power of choice, the President might select any arbitrator he chose. With these modifications, the Government of Spain accepted the kind proffer of the United States, and agreed to be bound by the decisions of the Conference. All the other propositions of Mr. SEWARD, that each Government send one plenipotentiary to the congress; that the representative of the United States preside at their deliberations, of course, without a voting power; that the meetings be held in the City of Washington, in a building to be provided by the President of the United States, and that an armistice be held during the progress of the deliberations, were accepted in full by the Cabinet of Her Most Catholic Majesty.
>
> Mr. SEWARD replies in proper order to the objections, or in diplomatic language, the amendments of Señor CAVONGA. He sees no radical objection to the first amendment, proposing preliminary negotiations between Spain and the allied Republics, for a predetermination of the scope and range of the objects that are to form the basis of the deliberations. He thinks, however, that the pursuit of those preliminary arrangements almost simultaneously with the general negotiations, would be apt to produce difficulties not commensurate with the advantages to be derived from the apportionment of the period to whose incidents the discussion is to be confined. However, if this point is insisted upon, the United States freely offers herself as the medium of communication between the contending parties. To the second amendment, Mr. SEWARD urges the strongest objections, and in fact rejects it in toto. He will have no qualifications of any kind imposed upon the arbitrator that the President is to select—as the very offer of selection presumes good faith and impartiality on the part of the President. If Spain deems these restrictions indispensable, the American Government would rather retire from the field and drop the negotiations.
>
> The question of armistice is next discussed, and Mr. SEWARD states his understanding that it should commence from the date of this dispatch, unless there is a final disagreement on providing the basis of the conference, or unless hostilities should have recommenced in the interval. The Secretary concludes by requesting an immediate reply from Mr. HALE as to the mutual understanding of the scheme of the conference, and expresses his intention to transmit freely and fully the opinions of each of the belligerent parties to the others, so that the adoption of some plan may be facilitated. He also adds that no reply to the proposition for a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulties has yet been received from the South American States."

Gen. Sickles' Order Assuming Command of the Second District.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, March 24.

Gen. SICKLES publishes to-morrow an order assuming command of the Second District. The order says:

> "In the execution of the duty of the Commanding-General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, the local tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may, by the order of the Commanding-General, be referred to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.
>
> The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Local laws and municipal regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitutions and laws of the United States, or the proclamation of the President, or with such regulations as are, or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding-General, are hereby declared to be in force and in conformity therewith. Civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants. Wherever any civil officer, Magistrate or Court neglects or refuses to perform an official act, properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to persons or property shall be denied, the case shall be reported by the Post Commander to these headquarters.
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> The Post Commander will cause to be arrested, persons charged with the commission of crimes and offences, when the civil authorities fail to arrest, and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Provost Court, or other tribunal, organized pursuant to orders from these headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded.
>
> The Commanding-General desiring to preserve tranquillity and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial coöperation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace, to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration. The Commanding-General earnestly commends to the people and authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government."

Education of the Freedmen.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* calls for personal exertion and wise legislation that the late slaves may be convinced that their best friends are their former owners. Of one of the most important matters to be attended to—the education of the freedmen—the *Index* says:

> "The free-school system of the State should at once be so extended as to be adequate to the increased demand, and amended so as to include the blacks under its benefits. Nothing will be so certain to breed mischief, to retard the settlement of public affairs, to encourage ill feeling between the races, and to insure the political affiliation of the negro with our worst enemies than the continuance of our people in allowing the education of the freedmen to remain in the hands and under the control of those now directing it. The exact course of training which has produced the radical of New-England is put in practice upon beings by nature more subject to passion than reason. The result need not be foretold. The evil must be arrested here without regard to cost or inconvenience, unless we would have arrayed against us as a unit half the growing generation of the South. And until appropriation can be made by the State authorities, the enterprise of individuals and communities should enter upon the work, with a firm determination of so supplying the blacks with facilities for the teaching they need that the swarming horde of well intentioned, perhaps, but fanatical instructors now imparting to them the least desirable of human knowledge, the right to hate and the power to avenge, shall find their occupations gone. We say this in no unkind spirit toward those who, actuated by the purest motives may be, seek to engraft upon the minds committed to their charge doctrines which themselves hold not second in truth and sacredness to Holy Writ. It may be in a great measure chargeable upon the neglect of the South that so long opportunity has been afforded them of making this their field of labor. This question is immaterial now. Their prejudices are unfairly against us in exact proportion as their sympathy for the freedmen is unduly warm. That their precepts put in practice would ruin us is undeniable, and we must, in self-defence, bring to bear upon them a competition so fostered and directed by the contribution of all our people as to be irresistible."

Reconstruction Movements in North Carolina.

The Republican Association of Wilmington, N. C., has issued an appeal to the voters of that city to coöperate with them in reorganizing the State under the Military Bill. The address says:

> "The recent action of the Congress of the United States seems to demand some action on the part of the residents of our State, with a view to further our own interests, and to protect ourselves, our homes and property; and, also, to coöperate with those who have the welfare of the State and the perpetuity of the State at heart; therefore, we, the members of the Republican Association of Wilmington, setting aside all political bias, and differences of political opinion, which have heretofore existed, except so far as the severing of the Union is concerned, invite you to join us in forming a political party, which shall have for its sole object the reclaiming of the State of North Carolina, and a compliance with the conditions offered to us by the Thirty-ninth Congress. We believe that these conditions are, perhaps, the best terms upon which we may expect reconstruction and representation, and that, with prompt action on our part and yours, we will be able to offer our State for admission to and representation in Congress, which will prevent the necessity of military rule."

The Accident on the Great Western Railroad—Two Lives Lost—Baggage and Mails Destroyed.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of March 23, gives the following particulars of the accident on Friday morning on the Great Western Railway near a side track a few miles east of Woodstock, which resulted fatally to two employes of the road and in the destruction of several cars, a large amount of baggage, mails, &c. The *Advertiser* says:

> "It appears that a special freight train coming west was attempting to get upon a side track in the vicinity above mentioned, but was a little behind time or slow in doing so. The night mail train, also bound west, was immediately behind the freight, and was running much the faster of the two.
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> For some reason, as yet unexplained, the mail train, which was being drawn by two engines, was driven into the rear of the freight, and struck the conductor's car with such force as to completely demolish it. JOHN FARRELL, the conductor, was the sole occupant of the car at the time, and he met a fearful death. A flue of the forward engine of the mail train burst, and the escaping steam was thrown upon the unfortunate man, scalding him terribly. After the collision he was removed to a sleeping-car, where every attention was shown him. He lingered about three hours in intense agony, at which time death relieved him of his sufferings. The deceased resided at London, and leaves a wife and family there.
>
> Besides the car above alluded to, the balance of the freight train was more or less damaged, but none of the cars were thrown from the track.
>
> The collision was more damaging to the express than the freight train. The passenger coaches were crushed against one another so much as to break the platforms. The baggage cars were turned over and piled upon the tender and set on fire, evidently from the stoves inside.
>
> Several persons occupied these cars, and all except one, the baggage-master—Mr. ROGERS—escaped injury. This man met a death even worse than that of the freight conductor. His body was firmly wedged in between the broken fragments of the car, and he was literally roasted alive. His legs, from the knees down, were burned to a crisp.
>
> The baggage cars were burned, together with all their contents, including the mail bags, express goods, and all the through baggage belonging to the passengers. The small safe of the American Express Company, which rumor says contained, among other things, $60,000 in United States bonds and $40,000 in money, was taken from the ruins red-hot. Everything inside was destroyed.
>
> The express messenger was slightly injured, which, with the deaths before mentioned, are the only personal injuries sustained. Strange to say, none of the passengers were hurt.
>
> The injury done to the track, together with the *debris* of the wreck, caused a delay of several hours to the express train. It was due in this city at 11 A. M., but did not reach here until about 8:30 o'clock last night.
>
> The loss sustained by the through passengers was very great, but the prompt manner in which the managing director of the road acted in the premises enabled them to secure a just compensation for their lost baggage without any delay. An officer was ordered to be in readiness at Windsor, and upon the arrival of the mail train at that place he sought out the losers and paid their claims. This action not only prevents litigations, but also enabled the passengers to pursue their journeys without interruption.

Southern Destitution and the Need of Immediate Assistance.

In the face of undeniable facts concerning the destitution of Southern communities, it would seem that no man of ordinary humanity could consent to withhold the hand of charity. It is very certain that the people of the North, and notably the people of the great Eastern and Western cities, have not thus far responded to the call of the Relief Commission as they should, and the indications to-day are that unless some organized and systematic plan is adopted by which the facts of the case are made clear to the popular apprehension, no adequate relief will be afforded the starving men, women and children who are helpless at the present season, and die of starvation.

Semi-official advices place the number of really destitute Southern people at the fearful estimate of 500,000. It is said by those who are best informed that there are 20,000 in Mississippi and North Carolina, 40,000 in Alabama, 80,000 in Georgia, and over 100,000 in South Carolina, who literally live by *public* charity, while a great multitude are fed by private bounty. Destitution is a terrible word ordinarily—in its most limited construction it is bad enough—but it conveys the simple, unexaggerated truth concerning half a million people, who could not work if they would until warmer suns roll around, and who would find no yield from their best industry until other suns have grown and ripened their crop. The Spring thus far has been unusually severe; the snow has fallen at great depth in places where the merest flurry was formerly the severest storm; the rains have been long and cold, and the floods abundant and merciless. The armies of the Union destroyed their property, burned their houses and ruined their towns; but those were external troubles, such as time and labor can repair. The troubles of to-day are hunger, sickness, lack of suitable clothing and an absolute dearth of money.

The sickening revelations of our correspondents concerning the difficulties, embarrassments, privations and sufferings of the women and children who are reduced from wealth or ease to want and poverty, are fully corroborated by private letters in the City, by the reports of Gen. HOWARD and the Freedmen's Bureau agents. These of themselves constitute a claim, as absolute as the right of a child, upon the generosity of the more prosperous sections of the country. For the next three or four months they *can* do nothing. They must be fed by public charity, or starve; and with this alternative as an argument, the Relief Commission again ask for funds, for provisions, for clothing—all of which they promise to deal out discreetly and to the best advantage. We trust further urging will be unnecessary, and that a liberal response will be made. The barest pittance to each individual will require a sum which the contributions thus far made do not approach. The work is heavy and the need imperative.

Adjournment of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 24.

The Legislature of this State adjourned at noon Saturday, *sine die*. The usual complimentary vote was extended to the officers and speeches of thanks returned. Among the important bills which failed to become laws were the bill repealing the Sunday Liquor Law and the bill admitting negroes to testify on the same footing as whites in the Courts of the State.

It is understood, however, that this principle will be incorporated in the new Constitution to be framed by the Convention authorized by the Legislature. The bill authorizing an election for new municipal officers for the City of Baltimore also failed. The bill requiring all brokers to hold as special deposits, and carry all gold purchased by customers on margins, and making any violation of the law a penal offence, was passed. The bill to repeal the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad failed in both branches.

Damages Awarded for Libel.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 24.

In the libel suit of Madame CORA JAMES *vs.* *Missouri Democrat*, for $10,000 damages, which closed in the Circuit Court yesterday, the jury returned a verdict awarding $1,000 damages. The defendant will move for a new trial to-morrow, and, if refused will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Stores Burnt in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, March 24.

A fire broke out last night, at about 10 o'clock in the cellar of RUFUS SUIT's cloak and shawl store No. 328 River-street, and extended to the jewelry store of ALEXANDER GOLDSMITH, No. 330. Damage by fire and water, $5,000; insured.

The Hudson River Open.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 24.

The propeller *John Taylor* arrived here to-day from New-York. This is the first arrival of the season. She met with but slight obstruction from the ice.

Sailing of the Ocean Queen.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 24.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which has been delayed in the harbor on account of the storm, sailed at 7:40 P. M. for Panama.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 24.

The steamer *North American*, Capt. KERR, sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock, this morning.

Weather.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 24.

The wind is east, northeast, and the sky overcast.

The Equal Suffrage Movement in Ohio

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "The prospects of the Equal Suffrage Amendment in the Ohio Legislature are steadily improving with discussion, and some of its friends are sanguine of its passage before the Legislature adjourns. It is said that the Republicans in the House of Representatives who voted against it, have now determined, should the Senate resolution pass that body, to support it when it comes to the House. The result in the Senate, however, is very doubtful. Twenty-three votes are requisite for its passage, and the Republicans have but twenty-four, one of whom has declared against the bill, and two or three others of whom are understood to oppose it. Still we are not without hope. The debate on Thursday shows that the Union Party is becoming more and more a unit on the question, and there is some hope that the gentlemen who destroy its unity will yet fall into line. The leaven is working. Even if the Democrats, aided by a few weak-kneed Republicans, succeed in staving off the measure, the victory will be a Pyrrhic one, a forerunner and a foreboder of defeat.

Political Items.

THOMAS J. DURANT has published in the New-Orleans papers an address to the people of Louisiana, in which he advises them to appoint delegates to a Convention, which shall call upon the Governor to convoke a State Constitutional Convention, or in the event of his refusal, shall itself call such a Convention.

Several civil officials of Tipton County, Tenn., have addressed a letter to Gov. BROWNLOW, deprecating the sending of troops to that county to preserve order. They deny that there has been any act of violence to person or property there since the close of the war, and assert that freedom of speech and person is fully enjoyed.

It is suggested in Washington that half-a-dozen good Republican speakers be sent into various sections of the South in May or June, to discuss political questions from a Northern point of view. Mr. WILSON, it is said, thinks there would be no danger, and is anxious that a movement of this sort should be made.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 2, 1867.

The Reconstruction Act requires the first notice at the hands of every Southern writer. Of course no case has arisen under which the proper construction of the act can be expounded, but it is obvious that the Southern States are reduced below Territories, whose citizens have most of the civil rights of those resident within the States, while the Southern States are more like the Indians, under the military protection of the Government. They certainly, however, do not come under the constitutional category of "Indians not taxed." But the most obvious reading of the act is, that the Southern States will be governed by commandants appointed and relieved by the President. That the orders of the Government will be paramount to the laws of the State. That the Provisional Governments will stand until replaced by Federal order. That all vacancies occurring in State offices will be filled under the electoral requirements of the Amended Constitution.

THE SOUTH "CUBAN"-IZED.

The order of Ferdinand VII., 28th May, 1825,* reads thus:

> "'His Majesty gives to your Excellency the most ample and unlimited power to banish from the island all persons, occupied or idle, whatever may be their professions, their rank or birth, if deemed dangerous to the safety of the island, or if their conduct, public or private, inspires suspicions, replacing them in all cases by persons faithful to His Majesty, and having the full confidence of your Excellency. You have also the same power to suspend the execution of all orders or decrees relating to the different branches of the Administration. Your Excellency will in all cases do whatsoever you may deem advantageous to the royal service.'
>
> We live still under this harsh law. In a word the Island of Cuba is, properly speaking, in a state of siege. But why this fear on the part of the Government? What can we oppose in case of revolt and conflict? It holds the force of the whole army, and is reinforced by the popular fear of more than 800,000 slaves.
>
> No political authority, in public employment, is allowed to the citizens of Havana. The salaries, offices and honors are all reserved for Spaniards sent from the mother country. This distrust or disdain has wounded the natives deeply. Their hearts and purses have been ever at the service of the mother country, and in return they find themselves treated as a city in a state of siege. This does not recognize the situation. It changes violently a state of things which should have been left to gradual improvement. It draws down calamities at which one shudders, and this notwithstanding that Spain promised us in the days of her peril, and in the most solemn manner, liberal institutions."

Such was the policy of Ferdinand and his successors. Do we not recognize the same features in the force bill just passed by Congress? It is tempered by a prohibition to take the life of an inhabitant unless upon the approval of the President, but it repeals both the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury, and these conditions are applicable also to the most loyal as to the most contumacious. Looking to the Union as our future home, we naturally fear lest this extreme medicine employed to relieve a topical injury may be absorbed into the Federal system and result in chronic despotism.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN STATES WILL DO.

Under this state of facts, the action of the Southern States seems uncertain. The Legislature of Louisiana had passed a bill calling a Convention. This had been vetoed by the Governor, but has been within a few days past enacted over his veto. The Governor of Virginia, on the other hand, though holding his authority under a Constitution similar in its origin to that of Louisiana, advises the Legislature to call a Convention, on the ground that it otherwise will be called by the Radical interest. "The majority of the Legislature," according to the Richmond *Dispatch*—

> "Scout this proposition, and are indignant that he, standing at the head of the Government of Virginia, should be the first man to cave in—to strike his colors to the Radical power—and by acknowledging that he is only the Provisional Governor of the State, confess that he is an interloper."

The action of the Legislature of Louisiana will very probably precipitate upon the State the evils which we apprehend. Sir Robert Walpole's maxim *quieta non movere* is especially valuable when an avalanche is suspended above us that a breath may detach. Under this Military Government the States are not compelled, at least, to make any concessions which their sense of honor or of interest may forbid. The Military Government is at least neutral, and our experience is that the soldiers are orderly. They are well fed, clad and punctually paid. They have neither votes nor or they eligible to local office. By consequence they will but execute the orders of the Government, which, for the present, will be administered, we may expect, by conservative officers appointed for that quality. The State and municipal officers will hold their places until displaced by the expiration of their terms, by an act of Congress, or by any other casualty. This will retain the control of the various departments of State Government in the hands of the present authorities. If vacancies occur, or elections are ordered, the rule of suffrage and the qualifications for office will be applied as defined in the Act of Reconstruction. The call of a State Convention will, of course, involve the admission of all persons to vote and hold office. The results of the amended Constitution will then be as fully upon the people of the seceded States as if they had adopted it. There will be, in fact, with the enforcement of this act, no amendment left to be adopted. Out, or in, the State will be under the amendment. With the difference, that in the one case it will derive no advantage from the Federal Government, and in the other it will have its *fetters* knocked off and be turned in among the rest of the Union. These results will be undoubtedly precipitated by a State Convention, and the alternative of submitting to the amended Constitution, represented or unrepresented in Congress, may force the States to yield. Like the Sabine women they may have to make the best of their dishoner.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

Among the indications that the spirit of sectionalism has not been entirely cast out of the Union, may be cited the recent fight over the tariff, and the endeavors to lessen the cost of a fabric by taking off the internal tax on the materials employed in its production. The anxiety of the Northwest to escape the tax which nature has imposed upon transportation, has brought that interest into council. They demand that the Government shall remove the obstructions at the upper and lower rapids as also the bars at the Belize. When we look at the vast waters to be developed by these indispensable works, and see that Congress last year appropriated the insignificant sum of $75,000 to open the Mississippi outlets; when we remember that the whole investment of the railroads and canals between the West and East belong to the East, it is easy to account for this indifference in Congress to the river interest. The Northwest naturally complains that while neither Gen. Packenham nor Mr. Davis could obstruct the river outlet against the will of the West, that the rocks and mud lumps have effected that purpose. They complain, moreover, that the defeat of the Confederates having been effected by the power and resources of the West, it is a little hard on Western men to be refused the free use of that outlet which they have conquered. It would be wise for the Eastern interests to grant this prayer at once. The productive interior wants competitive outlets. It will either find or force a way to the ocean, and if these questions of outlet and tariff tribute be carried into the Federal elections, it might at any moment transfer the powers of government from Washington to Chicago or Cincinnati.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE.

The annual transfer of labor from the exhausted States of the East to the cotton region used to be stigmatized as the "Slave-trade." The pressure of dear food and low wages is continuing this emigration. A great deal of the freedmen's labor is passing into Texas, and extraordinary activity is manifested in that State in opening railroads into the interior. Texas will be thus developed exactly as the internal East Indies. Neither England nor New-England seem to perceive the consequences of this distant production. Obviously it will add to the cost of domestic manufacture so much freight, waste, interest and insurance, as to move the mill nearer to the cotton, instead of conveying so much surplus cotton to the mill. With the cheap labor of India the manufactures of yarn and cloth in that country are inevitable. Texas is seeing and seizing upon the same advantage, and new mills are springing up everywhere. With the abundance of good labor, and the access to the consumers of cotton goods in Mexico, Central and South America, there can be little doubt but that Lowell and Manchester will find formidable competition in the superior manufacturing facilities of Texas.

The more the government of the Southern people is taken out of their hands the greater will be their intellect and energy liberated for investment in material enterprises, and the politicians who think the public safety demands the disfranchisement of the Southern people will probably find a customer cornered into a competitor, and a people who have been in past times valiant soldiers under the American flag, my have to be dragged into the field like those *voluntairos de la cuerda*—the volunteers of the Lord—the peons of Mexico.

W. M. B.

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* [illegible] from *La Havane*, par Mme. La Comtesse [illegible]. [illegible], 1844.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The taste for "private editions" is on the increase. Within a short time a gentleman of this city has caused seventy copies of Halleck's *Fanny* to be printed at his own expense, and enriched with original notes by the author; the same amateur has produced a beautiful impression of Hicks' *Eulogy on Crawford*, limiting the number to one hundred. The "Bradford Club" have had eighty copies of a valuable historical monograph struck off at Monson's Press, in the most exquisite style; and they are about to prepare a private edition of the Letters of Col. John Laurens. The little quarto of which one hundred and fifty were published by subscription by Putnam, a few years since, under the title of *The Character and Portraits of Washington*, now commands a high price when a stray copy finds its way into an auctioneer's catalogue; and several collectors, of Knickerbocker proclivities, are busy illustrating the "private edition of Dr. Francis' *Old New-York*. By the handsome specimen of typography and binding called the *Magnolia*, a privately printed Boston book, we perceive that this expensive and *recherché* taste is active in that city also. A lover of the somewhat coy but always emphatic and pleasant muse of Dr. Thomas William Parsons has collected and embalmed in this beautiful casket some of his later and uncollected pieces. It is a gracious offering of affection, and a delicate compliment to merit. Most of the verses are "occasional," but all apt and emotional, and one, the epitaph on Mary Booth, the loved and excellent wife of our gifted tragedian, is a model in its chaste and touching simplicity of the best elegiac English verse. But our purpose in noticing this elegant volume is to consider the significance of the fact that it is privately printed. Why do not the later poems of Parsons appear in a new edition, with the imprint of his publishers? Because, they would probably reply, this kind of poetry does not sell; and yet we maintain that this is the kind of poetry which ought to sell—that it has the true Saxon ring—the sense, the harmony, the clearness—the direct, harmonious expression which is essentially the genius of English in distinction to German and Italian verse. The volume of Dr. Parsons' poems issued by Ticknor & Fields, in 1854, is full of manly, vigorous, suggestive verse. It is of the wholesome, genuine school of Campbell, Pope and Dryden. It is remarkable for terse, felicitous, legitimate and melodious utterance. The diction is born of feeling and culture, and disciplined by communion with Horace and Dante; there is nothing vague, transcendental, artificial or morbid in the strains; they breathe self-sustained, intelligent sympathy—accurate and fond observation, earnest thought, playful fancy—poetic fact. There are four "epistles" full of wit and wisdom, easy, graceful, apt and suggestive; there is an apostrophe to "A Bust of Dante," as concisely eloquent and picturesque as the spirit of the grim Tuscan's muse. There are some pleasant love verses after Praed's best manner, and poems worthy of Churchill, Byron or Pope; descriptive poems celebrating the Hudson River, and memorable Italian scenes; there are dirges and songs pensive with baffled love or tinged with the hues of the seasons or vivacious with fluent humor, and all have a true Anglo-Saxon flavor, a finish and a force which are in remarkable contrast to the far-fetched conceits and the imitative generalizations which are so widely circulated and so complacently commended. Dr. Parsons has been several years engaged in a metrical translation of the *Divina Commedia* of Dante. Adopting the *quatrain*—the first experiment of the kind—he has printed the first ten or twenty cantos of the "Inferno," whereby to test the opinion of competent critics; their verdict has been unanimous and strong in behalf of this translation; specimens of which were examined and applauded at the great Dante Festival in Florence in May last. We hear the complete work will be published in a few months.

—In a handsome volume entitled *Famous Americans of Recent Times*, Mr. James Parton has grouped together a number of the sketches of eminent men and women which he has contributed to our periodicals during the last few years. The papers having Theodosia Burr and John Jacob Astor for their subject appeared originally in *Harper's Magazine*; that upon Commodore Vanderbilt in the *New York Ledger*, and that upon Henry Ward Beecher and his Church in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The others, which are upon Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, John Randolph, Stephen Girard and his College, James Gordon Bennett and the *New York Herald*, and Charles Goodyear were first given to the public in the *North American Review*. Published in the handsome dress which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields bestow upon their productions, they make quite a portly, a handsome, in many respects a valuable, and throughout, an exceedingly readable volume. All of the sketches prove what everyone who has read Mr. Parton's productions knows—that while he is a capital biographer, he is not a thoroughly reliable historian. Not that he is intentionally inaccurate, but he cares very little for dates in the career of any individual, however distinguished; he aims to seize upon and to represent the inner lives of those whom he endeavors to describe, to show precisely what manner of men they were, and to do this he is quite likely to magnify what others have depreciated, and to depreciate or pass over altogether what they have magnified. Then, too, Mr. Parton has no respect for anything human, and hardly any for that which is divine. *Nil de mortuis nisi bonum* is an injunction to which he pays no heed. He writes in a free, dashing, reckless way, always readily finding language expressing just what he wants to say, and hardly ever allowing the interest of his readers to flag. Those who have not read these sketches by Mr. Parton, it is safe to say, will find them exceedingly entertaining and instructive. There is much in them regarding the characters they describe which is either partially concealed or not described at all in more ambitious biographies.

—Messrs. L. Prang & Co., the enterprising Art publishers of Boston, are energetically following up that branch of chromo-lithography which they have done so much to make popular. To the "Chickens" and "Ducklings" they have now added the "Quails,"—a chromo which is printed after a painting by Tait, whose productions in this line have always been remarkable for their strict fidelity to nature. A flock of ten of these little birds, with the two older ones, is represented in a thicket, struggling over the worms and picking at the berries upon which they feed. The colors of feathers and foliage make a very pleasing contrast, and the different tints are well preserved. There is, perhaps, an occasional sharpness in the outlines which would be concealed in a painting, but very few, even among the most critical, will be disposed to find fault with this. No less than nineteen stones, representing as many different colors, were used in printing this chromo, which is certainly one of the prettiest and most pleasing yet produced.

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have just published in a tasteful and prettily illustrated volume *Religious Poems*, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is clear, however, that if these verses had been written by any other than the distinguished authoress, whose name they bear, they would never have seen the light in print, for there is really nothing in them which any cultivated woman might not have written. Mrs. Stowe has not the gift of poetic expression. Her verses are generally smooth and flowing, but rarely musical, and her thoughts scarcely ever rise above a very prosaic level of reflective moralizing. One or two of the poems in this volume have become popular as church hymns, having been published in the "Plymouth Collection."

—The popularity of Mrs. Charlesworth as a writer for the young is well illustrated by the large circulation of that favorite story—*The Ministering Children*. No less than 70,000 copies of this book have been sold in England, and it has found its way into innumerable family and Sunday-school libraries in this country. Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, the American publishers of Mrs. Charlesworth's works, have taken advantage of the popularity of the story and of the publication of the sequel to it, to issue the two works, in four volumes, as "The Ministering Children Library." There are many children who would like nothing so well as these volumes for a birthday present.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers make *David Copperfield* the second volume in their new series of Dickens' works—"the Author's American Edition," as they style it. It is uniform with *Our Mutual Friend*, which was issued about a month ago, and will be followed by *Great Expectations*. In many respects this is the handsomest of the twenty-two editions of Dickens' issued by these publishers.

—*The Good Report* is a book for the Lenten season, which will be popular upon its own merits and because of the affection and esteem in which hundreds hold its author—the late Alice B. Haven. It consists of two lessons a day for forty days. Each lesson is drawn directly from the Old Testament, while the application is founded upon passages from the New Testament. The work exhibits throughout a devout and reverential spirit, and forms a pleasant and appropriate memorial of the lamented and gifted authoress.

—Whatever may be the result, so far as the publishers are concerned, all American admirers of Dickens are benefited by the sharp triangular contest which has lately broken out over his works. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton will enter the field in a day or two with the "Globe" edition of Dickens, to be issued simultaneously with their "Riverside" edition. This "Globe" edition will consist of 13 volumes in 16mo. It will contain Darley and Gilbert's popular illustrations, and will be printed on good paper, in clear and legible type—surpassing in this last particular any edition of Dickens issued in this country. Reference to an advertisement in the Times of Saturday last will give all particulars as to price, &c.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Richmond *Whig* states that on the morning of the day in which Rev. George T. Williams was arrested in this City on the charge of picking a lady's pocket in a Broadway stage, he took breakfast with a clergyman who spoke of finding a pocket-book in a street car, and of his intention to advertise it. The *Whig* thinks Mr. Williams intended to pursue the same course, and that instead of denying that he had the lady's pocket-book, he merely denied that he had picked her pocket.

A Chicago young man who advertised for a wife received a reply from Madison, Wis., purporting to be from a lady, and requesting him to visit her. He went, met the supposed young lady, and at once proposed an elopement, but was arrested by a bogus officer for attempting abduction, and tried by a mock court in the Court-house. The victim, after standing the ordeal of a two hours' trial, was released on condition that he would leave town immediately.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says, Gen. Sheridan paid a visit to the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, at the St. Louis Hotel, in that city, on the 14th inst., and invited him to accompany him to Texas, where he promised him the finest hunting in the world. The Admiral was constrained to decline this tempting invitation for want of time.

The remains of Mr. Caleb H. Maron, who died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, four months ago, and was buried in Pittsford, N. Y., have been disinterred to allow opportunity for investigation, which shall verify or set at rest the rumors that his decease was caused by foul means.

Mr. Lester Holcomb, of Rome, recently shot two panthers in John Brown's Tract, which he has sold to Mr. Davis, of Utica, who is to stuff them. The largest of the two measures eight feet nine inches from tip to tip; the other seven feet six inches.

A man has been arrested in Richmond, Va., on suspicion of his having been concerned in the mysterious disappearance in Baltimore some weeks since of Sir Knight James Welch, a member of the Masonic fraternity from Washington.

Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, has given to E. S. and J. Allen, of Providence, R. I., commissions in his army as aeronauts for the purpose of organizing a balloon corps and making ascensions to facilitate military operations on the La Plata.

Surratt's trial, it is thought, will be commenced at an early day. He continues in good health and talks confidently of an acquittal. Several witnesses against him have already reached Washington.

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris concludes a private letter, dated "On board schooner, Gulf of Mexico, Feb. 9," with "Colonization is a failure, and I am now leaving the country in search of a new home."

Moses Burbank, editor of the Black River *Gazette*, died at Ludlow, Vt., on the 18th inst., at the age of 57 years. He had long been identified with the religious and educational interests of the State.

A Mormon woman avows in the Deseret *News* that she would rather have the hundredth part of a Morman than a whole Gentile. The Gentiles reciprocate.

Bishop Whitehouse, of Chicago, who has recently returned from Europe, was the recipient of a very flattering welcome from his parishoners on Sunday evening last.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, has returned to New-Orleans, after a visit to his home in Ohio.

A building in Troy bears conspicuously upon it in chalk the following: "John O'D——r owes $18 for his board. John O'D——r pay your board bill."

The Maryland Legislature has adopted resolutions thanking Mr. George Peabody for his munificent donations to the City of Baltimore and to the Southern States.

Mr. Sturges, of Buffalo, has been nonsuited in the action which he brought to recover $150,000 damages from the proprietor of the propeller which set fire to and destroyed his elevator a few weeks ago.

Samuel Washington, the grandson of Gen. Washington's brother Samuel, died in Delhi, Ohio, on Monday, 18th inst. He was the nearest remaining relative of Washington, and was 81 years old.

Gen. Carl Schurz, it is said, is to resign his position as editor of the Detroit *Post*. He will be succeeded by William A. Howard, formerly member of Congress and late Postmaster.

A Massachusetts divine, at a recent temperance meeting, alluded to a brother as "the little red-headed Doctor of Divinity who sat in a corner."

Rev. Daniel Webb, an old and respected citizen of Barnstable, Mass., died March 19, aged nearly 89 years.

Rev. W. F. Nields died at St. Augustine, Fla., March 16, of consumption. He was formerly Rector of St. Peter's Church, Freehold, N. J.

Hon. W. A. Porter declines to be a candidate for the Supreme Court Judgeship of Pennsylvania, upon the Democratic ticket.

A convict in Clinton Prison, W. J. Johnson by name, received fatal injuries a few days since through being run over by a car loaded with iron ore.

Rev. Jacob Sanborn, for fifty years a Methodist minister, and presiding elder in New-Hampshire, died in Concord on the 17th inst., aged 79 years.

Mollie Trussell, who they said was coming to New-York, has changed her mind and gone to California.

Gen. Grant has been presented with a rifle by the citizens of Providence, R. I. He acknowledged the gift in a formal note.

Mrs. Macallister has recovered $5000 damages from the Central Railroad for injuries sustained in an accident near Oneida in 1865.

J. Madison Bell, a colored poet, gave public readings of his poems in Detroit on Wednesday evening, and was well received.

Father Webb, said to be the oldest Methodist preacher in the country, died at Barnstable, Mass., on the 19th, aged 88.

Ex-Mayor Merrill, of Cambridge, Mass., was thrown from his sleigh on Wednesday, and dislocated his shoulder.

A Detroit physician has been arrested on a charge of complicity in a burglary.

Mr. James Sizer, for upward of fifty years a merchant in Richmond, Va., died on the 18th inst.

Ananias William James Andrew Jackson Jones is a registered colored voter in Washington.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The pupils in Girard College now number 500, a portion of whom have been recently admitted. This number will be kept up, new boys being admitted as those in the institution arrive at the proper age for binding out. The cost for maintaining the College in 1866 was $115,936 19. Of this amount, $39,999 26 was for subsistence, and $19,988 43 for clothing, bed-clothing and outfits.

The Wilmington *Journal* estimates that under the recent act of Congress 120,000 citizens of that State, including 30,000 to 35,000 negroes, will be entitled to vote.

The citizens of Buffalo are moving to organize a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Ex-President Fillmore, Rev. Dr. Lord and others were at the preliminary meeting.

The hotels at White Sulphur Springs, Va., a favorite watering place before the war, are to be reopened the coming season.

The Detroit manufacturers, on Wednesday evening, adopted resolutions sharply denouncing the insurance companies for advancing their rates.

The Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, Wis., has been presented with a tooth and a fragment of the tusk of the Cohoes mastodon.

Yale College has sold two lots of land on Whalley-avenue, New-Haven, for $40,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ST. PATRICK'S-DAY RIOT.

Superintendent Kennedy's Report—Statement of George M. Burgess.

On Saturday, Superintendent John A. Kennedy presented his report of the St. Patrick's-Day riot in Grand-street, to the Police Commissioners. It is a succinct and impartial statement of the events connected with the disgraceful proceedings, and will be read with much interest. It is as follows:

The affair that occured in the Thirteenth and Seventh Precincts requires a special report from this office, in order that all the circumstances connected with it may be perfectly understood.

I was waited upon on Thursday, 14th inst., by Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Grand Marshal of the Irish Societies which had arranged to celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick on the 18th, with the request to afford to them the protection of the Police during the procession. At my request he stated when the formation would take place, and the line of march. I suggested a slight modification of the route, which was not acceded to, as their Convention had already agreed on that matter. The collection of a large body of people sometimes leading to distubance, the precaution was taken on Sunday, 17th, at 12 noon to send out a telegraphic order to all the Precincts in New-York, directing the whole force to be on duty on the following day, (St. Patrick's;) the off platoon to report at the Station-houses at 10 o'clock A. M., and to be held in reserve, subject to any orders thereafter given. During the evening of the 17th there was a meeting of the Captains of the Precincts, seventeen in number, through which the route of march was to take place, or contiguous thereto, when instructions were given to each as to the manner of disposing of the men under their command, or who might be especially detailed for their assistance. And orders were sent to other precincts to reinforce such commands as seemed most likely to require it. All of these are usual precautions on such occasions. The several societies assembled at their various places of meeting, and marched in separate bodies to East Broadway, to take their places in the line of march. Soon after 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th inst., the head of the procession commenced its movement, and the parts successively fell in. Grand-street was not named as a part of the route, and was therefore used by some of the societies for completing their formation.

ASSAULT UPON THE TRUCKMAN.

At about 12:30 George M. Burgess drove a truck with merchandise on Grand-street, to deliver at the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, in the Thirteenth Precinct. Finding one of the societies standing in front of Mr. McKenzie's store, where he was to deliver the goods, he applied to one of the mounted marshals to permit him to reach the store. He refused to allow it to be done, when Burgess drove his truck to the opposite side of the street, near the sidewalk, designing to carry the goods across the street by hand. This he had no sooner done than he was attacked by some fifteen or twenty members of the society, who jumped on the truck and struck him with staves, sticks and their fists, knocking him down on the floor of the truck, and beating and kicking him while down. At this juncture Patrolmen Kearney and Coleman, who were on duty near by, also sprang on the truck, and one of them said: "Gentlemen, get off this truck; if this man has done anything wrong we will take him in charge."

ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

But they continued beating Burgess, and also made an attack on the Policemen, whom they knocked down and beat with their staves and cut with swords. As the alarm spread and reached the several Patrolmen on post, some hundred feet apart, they ran to the point of disturbance and mounted the truck; after their number had reched four, viz.: Patrolmen Kearney, Coleman, Eulmer and Heroman, they made such a charge on the assailants as entirely to clear the truck of the intruders. But this was no sooner done than a large reinforcement rushed from the societies, and by main force overturned the truck, throwing the policemen and the driver on the sidewalk, where they were fallen upon by the members of the societies in full force, kicked and stamped upon, beaten with staves, cut with swords, and pierced with spears in the most fiendish manner. As other policemen left their posts and came up singly to the assistance of their comrades, they were in like manner fallen upon upon by overpowering numbers and kicked, beaten, cut and pierced in the same way.

BOLD DASH BY A HANDFUL OF POLICEMEN.

The alarm at length reached East Broadway and Clinton-streets, where Capt. Helme was on duty at the time. He immediately collected a small squad, consisting of Sergt. Barnett and four men, and, proceeding to the place of disturbance, rushed in a body on the rioters in such force as to extricate the injured Policemen from further harm, and to drive off the aggressive party. This, of course, was not done without considerable damage to the small squad; but they were enabled to gather up the wounded men and have them taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house. So sudden and unexpected was this affair, that it was all over, so far as the Grand-street attack was concerned, before the reserve from the nearest Station could be notified. The reserves, however, on the East Telegraphic Section, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, were notified at 12:55, and those of the Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh were in time to take part in suppressing the outbreak by the same societies on East Broadway, in the Seventh Precinct.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

About 1 o'clock a citizen was attacked by some of the members of one of the same societies near East Broadway and Governeur-street, in the Seventh Precinct. Patrolman Martin interposed to rescue the citizen, when he was fallen upon by several members of the society and knocked down, cut with a sword about the head and body, and badly beaten and bruised. Other officers rescued Martin.

SWORDS AND SPEARS IN USE AGAIN.

A few moments after, when the societies had reached Clinton-street, on East Broadway, Patrolman Cole, who was on duty there and engaged in keeping the way clear for the procession, was, without pretence, other than that he was a Policeman, attacked by some of the members of the same societies, severely beaten about the head and body and stabbed twice in the back with swords or spears. Roundsman Whitcomb, with a small squad, rescued Cole and arrested one of the ringleaders, Thomas Newman, one of the mounted marshals. Bernard Clark rode up and endeavored to prevent the arrest of Newman by assaulting several of the Policemen with his sword, calling upon the societies to assist him in preventing the arrest being made; but Newman was secured and a sufficient force, under Sergeant Babcock, pursued Clark and arrested him in Chatham near Pearl streets. The celebration then proceeded, and was closed without further disturbance. During the continuance of the trouble thirty-three members of the force were wounded; that is, eighteen severely and fifteen slightly. Of those severely hurt nine were seriously injured. But at this time the surgeon in charge, Dr. Bliven, reports that all are improving.

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS COMMENDED.

Before closing this report I take pleasure in commending the whole course of both officers and men engaged in this affair, under the sudden and trying circumstances in which they were placed, except, probably, that of venturing into an excited crowd individually, instead of entering in bodies of sufficient strength to enforce their authority. This oversight, however, is fully attoned for by the courage and devotion to duty evinced in their dashing action to assist their comrade officers while being overpowered by numbers and brute force.

Capt. Helme and Sergt. Barnett, of the Thirteenth Precinct, deserve special commendation for the part they took in rescuing their fellow comrades and driving off the assailants; Roundsman Whitcomb, of Seventh Precinct, also, for the successful manner in which he rescued Patrolman Cole, and arrested the rioter Newman, and Sergt. Babcock, of the Seventh, for courageous arrest of the rioter Clark in the midst of his sympathizers.

Herewith is appended the reports of Capt. Helme, of the Thirteenth, Jamison, of the Seventh Precinct, and Dr. Bliven of the Surgical Staff, and the affidavit of Geo. M. Burgess, together with a full list of the casualties.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Thirteenth Precinct.—Patrolman Bernard McGuire, head and face, cut and bruised badly; Patrolman George Gastlin, nine cuts on head; jaw, leg and arm badly injured; Patrolman Robert Leach, sabre cut on head, lip cut through, body bruised by stamping on him; Patrolman William Barrett, sabre cut on head, finger split open, thrown down a cellar for dead; Patrolman Thomas Gibson, three wounds on head; Patrolman John Struck, sabre cut on head, lip split open; Patrolman Henry Eulner, head cut, face and body bruised by stamping when down; Patrolman Wm. H. Waldron, three cuts on head; jaw, knee and body injured.

Seventh Precinct.—Patrolman Hiram Cole, two stabs in the back, and face injured.

SEVERELY INJURED.

Thirteenth Precinct.—Patrolman George J. Godfrey, head club wound; Patrolman August Hersemann, head and face bruised by kicks while down; Patrolman Patrick Kearney, head cut, leg injured; Patrolman David Jenkins, nose cut, body injured by kicks while down; Patrolman John M. Bloodgood, sabre cut on head, body bruised; Patrolman Timothy Falvey, nose cut, body injured by kicks while down; Patrolman Edward O'Hara, head cut, body bruised badly; Patrolman Patrick Follis, head cut, body bruised.

Seventh Precinct.—Patrolman David Morton, four cuts on head.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Thirteenth Precinct.—Capt. John C. Helme, hand and back bruised and strained; Sergt. Abraham T. Barnett, hand bruised; Roundsman William E. Brown, head bruised; Roundsman Leon A. Nones, body bruised by kicks; Patrolman James Buckbee, head cut; Patrolman Michael Coleman, head cut, body bruised; Patrolman James Brown, head cut and bruised; Patrolman John Nelson, head bruised; Patrolman Michael T. Griffin, head bruised; Patrolman Edward Collard, head, shoulders and legs bruised.

Seventh Precinct.—Roundsman Edwin F. Whitcomb, body bruised; Patrolman Edward McLaughlin, groin bruised by a kick; Patrolman Maurice Walsh, head cut with sabre; Patrolman William Doyle, sabre cut in arm; Patrolman John E. Combs, sabre cut on body.

STORY OF THE TRUCKMAN.

George M. Burgess, who was first assailed by the St. Patrick's Society men, now tells his story as follows:

I reside at No. 131 West Thirty-third-street, and drive a truck for Messrs. Weston, Covel & Co., picture-frame manufacturers; on Monday, 18th inst., I had a large square frame on my truck to be delivered at corner of Pitt and Grand streets, to a Mr. McKensie; when in Grand-street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, I found some of the societies that had turned out to celebrate St. Patrick's Day; they were at the time fixing a banner on a large wagon; I told one of the marshals, who was near me on horseback, that I wanted to go to the corner of Grand and Pitt streets to deliver the frame, and asked him if I could do so without interfering with the procession, and also said if I could not I would let my truck stand where it was and carry the frame to the place where it was to be delivered; the marshal said "I could not go;" I then drove my horses and truck close to the curb-stone, for the purpose of leaving them until I could carry the frame across the street; at this time the marshal asked me "how late it was;" I told him "about half past twelve;" I had hardly answered the question, when I was struck on the head with a staff, in the hands of a short, stout man, pock-marked, whom I took to be one of the marshals. Immediately after I was struck by said pock-marked man some fifteen or twenty of the members of the society commenced striking me with their fists and staffs, and trying to pull me off the truck; at this moment four Policemen jumped on the truck and tried to get the men off; the Policemen said to them, "Gentlemen get off the truck, if this man has done anything wrong we will take him in charge." They, the officers, succeeded in getting possession of the truck. But, in a moment, at least thirty or forty men rushed upon them and commenced to assault the officers with swords and staffs, the officers defending themselves with their batons, knocking down several of the assailants. The crowd finding they could not dislodge the officers, they rushed upon and upset the truck throwing the officers and myself upon the sidewalk, the officer standing at the head of the horses was knocked down and kicked and beaten in a brutal manner. Some citizens having righted up my truck, I got upon it and drove away, the crowd of rioters having left me to attack the Police who were coming to assist and rescue their fellow-officers. I was severely beaten about the head and body.

Fires Yesterday.

About 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the two-story building, No. 138 Norfolk-street, occupied by F. Horn, locksmith, as a workshop and dwelling. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage trifling; no insurance.

At 3:10 o'clock a fire occurred on the second story of No. 196 Bowery, occupied by J. Stiner & Co., as a coffee and tea store. The flames originated from the coffee roaster located on that floor. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss on stock and fixtures $700. Fully insured in City companies.

At 3:45 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the bed-room occupied by Frank Furrier, on third floor of the tenement house, No. 136 Allen-street. Officer Murray, of the Tenth Precinct, extinguished the flames assisted by the inmates. Damages $100. Insured for $500 in the Germania.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fourth fire occurred in a rear room on the third floor of the four-story brick-building, No. 135 Rivington-street, occupied by cabinetmakers and other woodworkers. Heavy loss was occasioned by fire and water. The first and second floors are occupied by L. Range. Damage on stock $2,000. Fully insured in the Rutger. The third floor is occupied by Otto Mint; loss $1,500. Insured in the Pacific. The fourth floor is occupied by Nunn & Leslow; loss $1,500. Insured in the Knickerbocker. Cause of fire unknown.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ROBBED BY WOMEN.

During Saturday evening as Jared Steele, of No. 32 Madison-street, was passing No. 22 Roosevelt-street, he was accosted by two women, named Margaret Tucker and Margaret Hornet, who were sitting at their front door. These young women invited Steele up stairs, and he accepted the invitation. Soon after, he missed his gold watch and chain, and at the same time perceived that the two women had disappeared. As he could find no trace of the fugitives and supposed thieves, Steele called upon the services of Officers Mullen and Hogan, of the Fourth Precinct, who soon succeeded in arresting the accused. When taken before the magistrate Tucker confessed that she had received the stolen timekeeper from her confederate and pawned the same. Upon this confession both the prisoners were committed for trial in default of bail.

COLORED GAMBLERS.

Detective Field and other officers, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested nine colored men and boys on Saturday night, whom they found gambling at the game known as "Sweat," at a house corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway. The prisoners were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and they were locked up in default of bail for future good conduct.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

CRIMINAL FORGETFULNESS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griffiths, who resides at No. 347 Sixth-avenue, yesterday appeared as complainant against a man named Francis Bleeker Harrison, whom she charges with criminally forgetting to return a diamond ring which she loaned him some time since, with the understanding that it was to be returned in a few days afterward.

EXCISE.

John Burns, of No. 93 Mercer-street, was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law in keeping his place open upon the Sabbath. He was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

"BITTER-SWEET."

On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, Officer Brown, of the Thirteenth Precinct, observed two men coming out of an alley-way adjoining the house No. 417 Cherry-street, each of whom carried an apparently heavy bag upon his shoulder. When they saw the policeman they dropped their burden and ran away, but were quickly pursued, and one of them, named Peter Cosgrove, was overtaken and arrested. Upon returning with his prisoner to the scene of operations, the officer found that the bags contained a quantity of sugar, which had been taken from a barrel concealed in the alley-way. Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that the property had been stolen from in front of Michael McKinne's grocery-store, at No. 438 Cherry-street. The accused was yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, who held him for examination

A QUARREL WITH AN UNFORTUNATE ENDING.

Herman Sephers and Charles Naihardt are dwellers in the same tenement-house, No. 51 Sixth-street. On Saturday evening some little difference occurred between them, with reference, it is said, to some family matters, when Sephers drew a knife with which he stabbed his opponent about the face and head, inflicting dangerous wounds, from which it is thought he will not recover. The assailant was arrested and taken before the Magistrate, who locked him up to await the result of his neighbor's injuries.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Francis Dusch, of No. 33 Delancey-street, was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. He was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

MINOR CASES.

Frederick Ostrander, a clerk in Lord & Taylor's Grand-street establishment, was charged with appropriating $1, the proceeds of a sale of muslin. ....John Deverand, so says the complaint, stole forty pounds of rope, valued at $2, from the vessel *Chillien Wallah*, lying at Pier No. 52 East River, on Saturday evening. Both the accused were held for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, Justice.

EXCISE.

Only one case of violation of the Excise Law came before Justice Kelly yesterday. The name of the accused is Otto Van Campon, of No. 871 Sixth-avenue. He was admitted to bail to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Funeral of the Late Amor J. Williamson.—The funeral of the late Amor J. Williamson, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, took place from the residence of his family in Sixty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Williamson, who had been for nearly two years suffering from consumption, died in New-Orleans—whither he had gone in quest of health—on the 28th ult. A large number of his personal friends and political associates assembled at Dingledein's, Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, in the earlier part of the day, and arranged themselves in order for following the remains of the deceased to their last resting-place. At his late residence were gathered the relatives and immediate friends of the family, and shortly after 12 o'clock a brief religious service was held, in the course of which the many social and manly qualities of the departed were set forth, and those who mourned urged to accept the consolations of the Gospel, and to take comfort in the thought of one falling asleep in Jesus. The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., to which Mr. Williamson was attached in his lifetime, were in attendance. The *cortège*, as it moved from the place of mourning, presented a scene of silent solemnity, which drew forth many a tear from manly eyes. The body was conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where imposing Masonic rites were celebrated, and the ashes of the departed brother, husband and father committed to kindred earth. *Requiescat in pace.*

Movements of Mr. Peabody.—Mr. Peabody visited several places of public interest on Saturday, and on invitation went to see the large pictures of Gens. Grant and Scott at the gallery of Messrs. Gurney & Son. After seeing the notable collection, Mr. Peabody sat for an extra sized imperial, and also for three styles of the new imperial cards. The imperial card is about three times the size of the old *carte de visite*, a vast improvement on it in every way, and peculiarly adapted for the larger sized album.

Arrivals in the City.—Bishop Du Pre Thornton, of New-Zealand; Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of Washington; Capt. Jones, of the British Army; Sir Charles Clifford, of England, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. L. Swift, of Boston; Hon. W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, and T. H. Talbot, Special Agent Treasury Department, are at the Astor House. Gen. G. L. Beal, of Maine, and Hon. G. W. Arnold, of Marietta, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Railroad Accident.—James Cunningham, aged six years, was run over on Saturday night by car No. 76, of the Third-avenue line, at the corner of Nineteenth-street, and seriously injured. He was taken home to No. 326 Thirw-avenue by the Police.

New-York Skating Club.—The annual meeting of this Club will be held to-night at Cooper Institute. The election of officers will take place, and other important business will be transacted.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Trouble on the Coney Island Railroad.—The Directors of this road have for some time labored under the impression that their receipts were much less than they should be, and therefore organized a system of "spotting" the drivers and conductors. The result appears to be that the drivers made on an average $2 a day more than their wages. In order to put a stop to this state of affairs, a contract was drawn up so as to bind the drivers, under oath, to report any dishonesty on the part of any employe, and forbidding them at the same time from receiving any consideration from the conductors. The drivers refused to sign this agreement, and at noon on Saturday, 23 out of the 28 employed struck and left the cars. Their places were temporarily filled by others, and the trips were resumed. The number of round trips made to the city line on week days is 121; on Sundays, 116. In consequence of the strike, fourteen trips were lost on Saturday. The old drivers having threatened violence to those now in charge of the cars, the Superintendent (Mr. Jerry Finck) has taken such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect them, although there are apprehensions that there will be some trouble hereafter. Guards have been placed at different points so as to prevent any serious disturbance.

Disturbing Public Worship.—Five colored persons named Thomas Birch, Isaac Reed, Anna Baker, William Deman and James Harvey, were arraigned before Justice Cornwell on Saturday, on the complaint of Rev. Simon Bundick, Pastor of the Berean Church on Crown Hill, who charged that the accused were in the habit of laughing and cutting capers during service to the great annoyance of the congregation. He stated that he had frequently advised them to act in a decent manner, but, finding his exhortations of no avail, he was at last compelled to see what could be done by appealing to the law. The Justice reprimanded the parties, and informed them that if again complained of they would be severely dealt with.

Descent upon a Gambling Shop.—Capt. Waddy and a squad of men of the Forty-fourth Precinct, made a visit to the liquor saloon of Jonathan M. Burke, in Cumberland-street near Fulton-avenue, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, where they found a party industriously engaged in playing the game of draw poker. Those present were arrested and the cards and checks seized. The names of the players are Easton S. Smith, carpenter; Ulmer C. Russ, merchant; and John H. Francis, clerk; who, together with the proprietor, were brought before Justice Cornwell, and admitted to bail to await examination.

The Excise Law.—The Excise Law continues to be strictly observed in this city. There were no arrests for violations of its provisions yesterday, and only one arrest in the city the day previous for selling liquor on the previous Sunday. The name of the defendant is Michael Reddy, doing business on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. James S. Voorhies, the keeper of a tavern in the town of Gravesend, was arrested on the charge of selling liquor without license. The total number of arrests for intoxication was 19.

Burglary at Greenpoint.—The stable of Mr. John Wiarda, at Greenpoint, was broken into a few evenings since and robbed of two valuable sets of harness. Two colored men, giving their names as Henry Thompson and Charles Jones, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Marshall, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, at the Tenth-street Ferry, on suspicion of having committed the burglary. The accused were locked up to await examination.

Descent on an Engine.—Several officers of the Forty-sixth Precinct made a descent at the house of Engine Company No. 12, in Devoe-street, E. D., at an early hour yesterday morning, anp arrested John Costello and William Butler, who have been recently expelled from the Company, but who still hang around the house and bunk there.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Case on, and No. 1279—Milner vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company.

Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock.

Part III.—Case on. No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
20—(Demurrer) Staples vs. Dunning.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
150—Cuff vs. Dorland.
190—Lustig vs. Van Schoening, &c.
198—Trumper vs. Fabrius.
200—McCready vs. Olyphant et al.
202—Robinson vs. Burpin et al.
206—Lenymann vs. Trinles.
207—Giles vs. Solomon et al.
208—Hawin vs. Cornish.
209—Oliff vs. Jones et al.

Nos.
129—Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
158—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.
153—Same vs. Same.
170—Chittenden vs. Chittenden et al.
135—Corley vs. Froeligh.
147—Lewis vs. Anson et al.
192—Peugnet vs. Phelps.
197—Kinsey vs. Morange.
205—Pettus vs. Depierris.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
13—Cairns vs. Forey.
34—Paine vs. Ireland.
55—Va. Brick Co. vs. Grange.
56—Barber vs. Smith.
87—Webb vs. Skinner.
88—Same vs. Same.
89—Same vs. Same.
90—Packer vs. Mayer.
96—Orary vs. Spencer.
97—Gantz vs. Same.
98—Orary vs. Same.
99—Rexford vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
100—Same vs. Same.
102—Ebner vs. Bradford.
105—Dorman vs. Finke.
105½—— vs. ——.
111—Ebner vs. Bradford.
124—Clemens vs. Clemens.
126—Austin vs. Kelly.
130—In re. Assessment of 122d-st.
153—Kerr vs. Canovan.
160—Osgood vs. Snow.
183—Kerr vs. Canovan.
193—Fowler vs. Lowenstein.

The general call commences at No. 230—De Payster vs. Hinman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Monell, J.

Nos.
2979—Harris vs. Stillwell et al.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2767—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Co.
3747—Parish vs. Hecker et al.
1193—Amsinck et al. vs. Foster.
2613—Jerome et al. vs. Greene.
2693—Thomas, by guardian, vs. Ranch.

Nos.
3011—Briggs vs. Brett.
2971—Towle vs. Palmer.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2407—McHarg vs. The Washington Medallion Pen Co.
2695—McColl et al. vs. San Mutual Ins. Co.
3947—Bell vs. Ryers.
3111—Irvine, executrix, vs. Spring et al.

Part II.—Before Garvin, J.

Nos.
2704—Ross vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
2750—Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
3176—Whitney vs. Spratt.
3156—Samter vs. Harrison.
3180—West et al. vs. Schuchman et al.
2674—Hyams et al. vs. Howard.

Nos.
3170—Sumter vs. Schuchman et al.
3209—Byrnes vs. Griffin.
3202—Beck vs. Son.
1132—Slattery vs. Clarke.
2558—Dean vs. Rider.
3096—Badger vs. Simpson.
3044—Marks vs. Koenig.
3214—Blattin vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
3216—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Before Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock without a Jury.

Nos.
57—Dodge, Jr., vs. Brown, &c.
67—Simpson vs. Sexton.
87—Fettretch vs. Cromelier, &c.
90—Marry vs. James, &c.
55—Eates, receiver, &c., vs. Russell, &c.
59—Foote vs. Loomis, &c.
65—Kennedy, receiver, &c., vs. Goss, &c.
77—Bathgate, admr, &c., vs. Haskin.
78—Barnes vs. Schultz, &c.
91—Sachse vs. Yerrance, &c.

Nos.
92—Beaver vs. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Co.
70—Titus vs. Frolich, im'd, &c.
106—Morton et al. vs. Cater, &c.
107—Brown vs. Kirtland, &c.
108—Claflin, &c., vs. Buchanan, &c.
109—Dale, &c., vs. Winston, &c.
110—Lowenbein vs. Sexton, &c.

Part II.—Before Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock without a Jury.

Nos.
88—Bogert vs. Bogert.
80—Cooper vs. Schultz et al.
82—Wright vs. Evans.
83—Scott, Jr., receiver, &c., vs. Howe, &c.
84—Young vs. Thompson, &c.
75—Hyde, &c., vs. Phillips, &c.
64—Struthers vs. Pearce, &c.
93—Hall vs. Washburn, &c.
94—Murphy, &c., vs. McCool, &c.

Nos.
95—Stewart, &c., vs. Isador, &c.
53—Stout vs. Miles, &c.
90—Sternhard et al. vs. Priest et al.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey, &c.
101—Oberndorfer vs. Gottleib.
102—Hilbert vs. Oberle et al.
103—Cummings vs. Decker et al.
104—Fettrecht vs. Totten.
105—Jones, &c., vs. Griffing et al.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock.

Nos.
— —Godard vs. Doe.
— —Same vs. Same.
193—Richardson vs. Kimball.
194—Clark vs. Smith, Jr.
196—Cobb vs. Briggs.
199—Reniske vs. Laar.
201—Kaiser vs. Brady.
202—Duffy vs. Reppiler.
203—Pierson vs. Huntington.
204—Sands vs. Middlefield.

Nos.
205—Allison vs. Phinney.
206—Sears vs. Corfello.
[illegible]8—Meyer vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Meister vs. Steise.
[illegible]—Burke vs. Merrill.
[illegible]—Bloomer vs. [illegible]aght.
[illegible]—Osteman vs. Ranney.
226—Anderson vs. Huebner.
227—Simonson vs. Mullen.
228—Robinson vs. Lovejoy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 23, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109	10	West. U. Tel.	41½
29,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '62	109¾	3	Amer. Ex Co.	58
55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¼	30	Wells Fargo Ex.	66
155,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107⅞	11	Del. & H Canal	145
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	107¾	100	Mar. Pref.	22½
5,000	do	107	50	do	22⅞
500	U. S. 6s, 10-40..C. Small	98	900	Pac. M. SS. Co.	124⅛
50,000	do	97¾	200	do	124⅜
5,000	do	97⅝	190	do	124½
300	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	200	do	124¾
500	do...2d Ser.	105⅞	63	do	125
550	do...Small	105⅝	200	do...s60	124⅝
11,500	do...3d Ser.	105⅝	50	do...2d call	124⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	66	300	do	124⅜
5,000	do	65¾	130	do	125
2,500	Virginia 6s...N	58	50	Atlantic M. SS. Co.	84½
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	96	700	N. Y. Cen.	106⅛
5,000	do	96⅛	200	Erie R.	58½
5,000	do	96⅜	100	do...2d call	58⅜
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	96	200	Reading R...b30	101⅞
8,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	106¾	300	do	101⅝
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27⅛	138	N. Y. & N. H.	120
40,000	do	27¾	1300	M. S. & N. I.	76¼
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100½	400	do...2d call	76½
8,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101⅛	100	do	76¼
2,000	do	100¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	79
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	101¾	200	do...2d call	79
4,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	110	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k	112	500	do	36
80	Cen. N. Bank	111	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	65¾
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	104	100	do...b60	65½
3	Canton Co.	47	300	do	65¾
100	Amer. Coal	50	100	do...b15	65¾
200	do	41½	100	do...2d call	65½
100	do...s60	41	500	do...s60	65
100	do...2d call	41	1000	Cleve. & Tol.	119
10	Adams Ex. Co.	56⅜	400	Chic. & R. I.	97
100	do	56	200	Tol., W. & W.	38½
25	U. S. Express Co.	58½	100	do	38¾
65	do	59	300	P., F. W. & C.	96
			200	do...2d call	96½
			80	do	96½
			16	N. J. Cen. R.	116
			100	Mil. & St. P Pr.	54

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	31	800	Clev. & Pitts	78⅞
100	Con. Greg. Gold	11½	500	do	78⅞
1200	N. Y. Cen.	106	400	do...c	78⅞
500	do...b3	106⅛	200	do...b3	78⅞
800	do	106⅛	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	97
400	Erie Railroad...s3	58⅝	100	do...b3	97⅛
200	do...c	58⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	36
200	Reading R.	101⅝	900	Chi. & N. W. Pf...c	65⅝
400	do	101⅝	200	do...c	65⅝
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅞	200	do...b15	65⅝
600	do...c	75⅞	200	do...s3	65⅝
230	do...b15	76	100	P., F. W. & C...b3	96⅝
100	do...s4	75⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	O. & M. C.	27⅛	300	M. So. & N. I.	76⅛
100	Canton Co.	47½	100	do...s10	76⅛
200	Mar. Min.	8½	200	do...s3	76⅛
100	do	9	1200	do	76⅛
100	Pac. Mail	125	500	do...b3	76⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	41½	400	do...b3	76⅛
100	N. Y. Central...b3	106	100	Chi., R. I. & P...s3	97
600	Erie Railroad...s3	58⅝	100	do...b10	97⅛
200	do	58⅝	200	Chic. & N. W...b3	36
200	Reading R.	101⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅝
400	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅛	300	do...b3	65⅝
200	do	79⅜	400	do...b10	65⅝
200	do	79¼	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅝
400	Clev. & Tol. R...s5	119			

Monday, March 25—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was moderately active in Dry Goods and General Merchandise. On the Produce Exchange there was quite a spirited speculation for several days in Breadstuffs and Provisions, but the advance in prices was not sustained. The Cotton Market was also higher early in the week in response to the temporary advance in Liverpool, but both markets fell back on the receipts reported from the Southern ports by telegraph. The Export movement from New-York was to a good average, chiefly Cotton, and the direct shipments of Cotton to Europe were reported heavy, and the influence of these on the supply of Exchange and the moderate demand for Bills here caused the quotation 60 days on London to fall back to 108⅜@108½ ℔ cent. The rates for Money worked steady at 6@7 ℔ cent., with a good supply from outside lenders, and no pressure at Bank, although the Bank movement of the week fell off about $4,000,000 in Loans, and over $5,000,000 in Deposits—of the latter $2,000,000 in Greenbacks and $800,000 in Specie. The Treasury Office sold about one-half of its receipts for Customs, which kept the price of Gold steady, although the moderate amount left in Bank induced a borrowing demand for the cash Gold in adjusting the daily speculations in the Gold Room. The market left off quiet at 134⅜ ℔ cent. The speculation for a further decline is not very decided, owing, it may be, to the scarcity of the cash Gold, while the speculation in the opposite direction is checked by the heavy surplus in the Treasury and the chances of further considerable sales should the advance tempt the Secretary of the Treasury to turn part of this surplus into Currency for the reduction of the Public Debt. His purchases and conversions of the 7.30s were quite large through the week, though not to the extent of reducing his balances materially. The other disbursements of the week, as reported from Washington, were about equal to his Internal Revenue receipts.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street a fair business was done in the Public Funds. The old 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, dealt in abroad, were steady in price and about corresponding with the London quotations. The new Consolidated 5-20s, January and July, advanced to 107⅜ ℔ cent. In State Bonds there was more business in Missouris, and some demand for Virginias. The last are not abundant in this market. In Tennessees and North Carolinas the feeling was dull.

The Railway market shows a decided advance in New-York Central on the prospect of favorable action at Albany on the question of passenger fares, and an active movement in Michigan Southern, with extreme fluctuations of 4 ℔ cent., 78@74, and closing 75⅞, as against 75⅜ on Saturday week. The Northwest shares of both classes were in good demand, and Rock Island and Fort Wayne comparatively steady, though both exhibit a pretty large *Short* interest on the Street. Pittsburgh has fluctuated violently on rumors about some sort of opposition to be interposed to the payment of the April dividend declared week before last at a meeting of the Directors in New-York.

On the Steamship Stocks there was a large demand for Pacific Mail after the announcement of the *Colorado* at San Francisco from the first round trip of the new China service. The pecuniary results of this initial trip are understood greatly to exceed the calculations of the Directors here, who charged up the expenses of putting the China line in operation out of the general profits of the quarter ending in February. The majority of the Board, who so unexpectedly reduced the quarter's dividend to 3 ℔ cent., gave out this charge as one of their reasons for departing from the previous rate of 5 ℔ cent. quarterly, and perhaps the uncertainty of the China service for some time to come, as the "conservative" pretext of refusing 4 ℔ cent., which would have saved the market for the Stock from its late disastrous fall. It now seems that all that was promised when Mr. Paul S. Forbes and Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, then Directors in the Board, chiefly prompted and promoted by their influence at Washington, this new service is being realized. The first trip is said to have brought home from passengers and freight $111,000, which added to the $41,333 from the Post-office Department, (the annual subvention being at the rate of $500,000 for twelve round trips,) make the receipts $152,000, at an expense of say of [illegible] or [illegible]. The relative expenses here [illegible] will, of course, be reduced with the experience, the growth of business and more complete arrangements of the service. In point of a new commercial and postal success, the results are of the highest importance (and should be a source of just pride) to New-York enterprise.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,327,866, against the total entries of $6,816,074 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,-315,898, against $5,091,287 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $74,742, against $170,297 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,992,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,355 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,418.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	February 28	[illegible]
September	21,855,616	March 9	4,704,103
October	22,399,029	March 16	4,603,700
November	19,907,917	March 23	6,327,866
December	19,560,081		
Total since July 1			$196,821,737
Against same time last year			222,836,190
Decrease since July 1			$26,014,453

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,466,469	Jan.	$13,448,647
August	12,928,510	February	15,452,505
September	11,971,228	March 6	4,492,564
October	14,812,838	March 13	5,041,946
November	13,984,065	March 20	4,315,398
December	17,413,537		
Total since July 1			$127,341,598
Against same time last year			160,568,107
Decrease since July 1			$33,226,509
Gold, March 23, 1867			134⅝ ℘ cent.
Gold, March 24, 1866			125 ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	January	$2,725,763
August	1,587,851	February	2,124,161
September	834,550	March 2	789,182
October	1,463,450	March 9	478,613
November	3,766,696	March 16	247,744
December	3,297,270	March 23	74,742
Total since July 1			$23,067,063
Against same time last year			17,485,739
Increase since July 1			$5,581,324

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	December	$4,443,554
August	6,012,951	January	2,482,309
September	2,895,102	February	1,739,898
October	3,744,757	March 6	828,514
November	2,940,337	March 13	244,888
Total since July 1			$30,458,213
Against same time last year			21,035,467
Increase since July 1			$9,422,746

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,631,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,594	November	14,788,261
December	8,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,820,384	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March 2	740,000	March 2	1,544,400
March 9	1,861,000	March 9	811,000
March 16	2,913,000	March 16	177,700
March 23	1,992,000	March 23	109,000
Total	$92,970,093	Total	$36,242,340
To date, 1866	9,958,034	To date, 1866	31,937,989

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134⅛@134⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅛@109⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	106⅞@107⅛
First Series, 7.30s	105⅞@106
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@105⅜
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	97⅛@97⅜
New-York Central	103@105⅜
New-York and Erie	59⅛@60⅛@58
Rock Island	96@97⅛@96⅜
Michigan Southern	75⅞@78@74@76⅞@75⅞
Illinois Central	115⅛@115⅜
Hudson River	137@138
Northwestern	35⅛@36⅞@35⅞@36
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅞@97@95⅞@95⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅞@78@80@78⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	36@38
Reading	101⅞@101⅜
Northwestern Preferred	63⅛@66@64⅞@64⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅞@27
Mariposa Preferred	22⅛@22⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	118@119
Pacific Mail	124⅛@122⅞@125

The sales of Gold were at 134⅝@134½ ℘ cent., a fraction firmer than at the close on Friday night. There was not a large business done, but the Gold Room was steady throughout the day. The Cash Gold easy. The Customs demand for Gold, $243,000 for the day, and $1,992,000 for the week. Of this about $800,000 was drawn from Bank, and about $1,000,000 sold out of the Treasury Office. The Office also paid out $109,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $74,742. The market for Money worked steady at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds were a fraction lower on the old 5-20s of 1862, and other descriptions steady at Friday's quotations. The Foreign Exchanges, 108⅝@108⅞ for 60 day bills on London.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market continued to be very closely contested on New-York Central and Erie, and also on Michigan Southern and most of the other Western Roads. The turn of prices from Friday night was in favor of the *Bulls* through the forenoon, especially on New-York Central and Michigan Southern. No Afternoon Boards, (as usual on Saturday,) were held, but in the Long Room the dealings were partially lower, some of the *Bear* sellers being disposed to throw forward their contracts to Monday, when they calculate that possibly the Money market may be affected by the liquidation of Loans and Deposits on the Bank Statement.

The following quotations were made at the close of the Afternoon Long Room dealings:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅜	97⅜	Northwest	35⅞	36
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109⅜	N. West Pref	65⅞	64⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅞	105⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅞	95⅞
Erie	58⅞	58	Pacific Mail	124⅞	125
Hudson	138	138	Quicksilver	36	36
Reading	101⅞	101⅞	W. U. Telegraph	41⅞	41⅞
Mich. Southern	75⅞	75⅞	Mariposa Pref	22⅞	22⅞
Illinois Central	115⅞	115⅞	Ohio Certificates	26⅞	27
Pittsburgh	78⅞	78⅞	American Gold	134⅞	134⅞
Tennessee 6s	66⅞	66	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	131	Oregon W. L., ½ yr., 1881	105
6 ℘ cent., 1868	129	5 ℘ cent. rg. cou., 1871	109
6 ℘ cent. reg'd 1881	109	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	109	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1874	103⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅜	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	10-40 registered	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅜	10-40 coupon, small	98
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	104⅞
Merchants'	116	Hanover	109
Tradesmen's	142	Metropolitan	123
Seventh Ward	110	Nassau	106
State of New-York	108	Corn Exchange	118
Commerce	114⅞	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	101⅞	Central National	110⅞
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	102
Bank of the Repub.	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Chi. & N. West. S. F.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	107	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103	Con. 7 ℘ cent. coupon	81⅞
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	109	Tol. & Wab. Edu. Bds.	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	92	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	94⅞
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	88⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	101⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101⅞	N. J. Central 1st M.	100⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	Clev. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅞	Clev. & P. 3d M.	72
Harlem 3d mort., '68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80⅞
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96⅞	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	107⅞	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	40
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,682,842 39; Payments, $2,620,828 87; Balance, $110,890,405 23. The Receipts include for Customs, $229,000; Gold Notes, $380,000.

The *Tribune* money column, in writing down the finances of the Michigan Southern for the year recently closed, would afford the strongest additional reason for their speedy reform through a change of Direction, if the figures were correctly or even fairly stated. As the case is stated, it is very easy to see by reference to the report of last Spring that it is purposely made to look as badly as possible by way of excusing the systematic bearing of the Stock within the office here, and by way of promoting the end of reelecting these New-York managers without further inquiry or opposition by the great body of Stockholders. Last Spring the capital and debt, including $805,000 bonds held for income account, and ready to be divided in 1866 on the withdrawal of the guaranteed suits of injunction, (which really involved a difference of only 16 ℘ cent. between the settlement offered and the extreme amount claimed on the few hundred guaranteed shares sued upon,) stood as follows:

In Common Stock	$9,381,800
Ten ℘ cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,082,700
Funded Debt	9,348,175
Total	$19,812,675

The *Tribune* figures would now make:

In Common Stock	$9,381,800	
Added in ex. for Guaranteed	302,000	
For arrearages on Guaranteed	129,700	
Total Common	$9,813,500	
Guaranteed outstanding	787,700	
Bonds outstanding	[illegible]	
Bonds on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]

So much for Stock and Debt. The *Tribune* concedes an addition (net) to the income from the business of 1866, over all charges, of $656,445, and an addition to the Station property (at Chicago) and equipment of the Road of $611,415 as follows:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$4,673,192	$3,063,705	$1,609,487
Less Interest	644,167	
Due on G. Stock	87,820	
Taxes	177,365	
Rent E. and R. Road	30,000	
Interest and Exchange	13,688	$953,042
Balance		$656,445
Paid for Depots at Chicago	$264,303	
Engines, Cars, &c.	328,515	
Stock-yard Claim paid	17,866	
New-York Claim paid	731	$611,415

That the measurement of expenses is made much larger relatively than in 1865 on $4,686,445 gross traffic, may be due to the unequal proportion of local to through business, (the crops along part of the line being short,) and partly, perhaps, to lavish expenditures after the prominent New-York managers were out of the Common Stock, and had concluded not to divide on either the old or new income account until the Stock could be bought back cheap for cash. In 1865 the same parties worked the Road, and paid out for Interest and Taxes as follows, as compared with the *Tribune's* account of 1866:

	1865.	1866.
Gross traffic	$4,686,445	$4,673,192
Expenses	$2,749,657	$3,063,705
Interest and taxes	1,014,516	953,042
Together	$3,764,173	$4,016,747
To Common Stock	$922,272	$656,445

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA (ALA.) RAILROAD.
EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, $400,000.

These Bonds are a first lien on the road to the extent of only $5,000 per mile, and are secured by deed of trust to Nathaniel Hayden, President of the Chatham National Bank, New-York, and John Whiting, Esq., of Montgomery, State Agent, conveying the road, its equipments, &c.

About $600,000 has already been expended in construction, &c., and it is intended to complete the road this year to Union Springs, 40 miles, where it joins the Mobile and Girard Railroad, and forms complete communications between Mobile, Vicksburgh, Selma, Montgomery, &c., and Columbus, Macon and Savannah.

For this purpose about $200,000 more is needed. Montgomery is a thriving city, and Capitol of the State, and has recently taken and paid for in cash $100,000 of the stock of this Company. The City of Columbus, Geo., has also agreed to take $50,000 stock. This road runs through a rich cotton, &c., producing country, and is a facility much needed.

The State will (if the Bond holders desire) guarantee the Bonds at any time after the completion of twenty miles, to the amount of $12,000 per mile. A moderate amount of the Bonds have been sold during the past year, the coupons on which, due in September and March, were promptly paid in coin. And in view of the large returns offered, its economical management and construction under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Lewis Owen, its President, (who is certain that its total cost, fully equipped, will be short of $25,000 per mile,) the small amount of Bonds issued and the apparent certainty of its proving eminently successful, it is believed that these Bonds present an opportunity for investment seldom offered.

Further information may be had of Henry Young, Esq., Josh. M. Cooper, Esq., or of the Chatham National Bank, No. 184 Broadway, where a limited number of the Bonds are for sale at 95 per cent., and where Mr. Owen, the President, may be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, for a few days.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 1,447 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. and 1,300 bags Corn Meal, 1,315 bushels Corn, 911 bushels Oats, 229 bbls. Pork, 791 pkgs. Cut Meats, 217 pkgs. Lard, 204 pkgs. Beef, and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request and steady, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 232 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price, but in limited request. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Middlings at 30c.@32c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,800 bales, against receipts of 1,039 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,355
Receipts last week	17,724
Receipts preceding week	19,813
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	228,044
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	465,424
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	7,416
Exports since Jan. 1	139,149
Exports since Sept. 1	328,393
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,485,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	851,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	595,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at steadily improving prices. Sales since our last have been 10,950 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 90; common to good Extra State at $11@$11 75; good to choice do. do. at $11 80@$12 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 60@$12 70 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 80	@10 90
Extra State	11 00	@12 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 10	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 60	@12 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 70	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 90	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 25

Southern Flour is in demand and is advancing. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at $11 10@$12 65 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 70@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, at $11 45@$15 25 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $7 50@$8 40 ℘ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderately active demand at $5 10@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 60 for Baltimore, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,100 sacks, at $14@$15 25 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Desirable lots of Wheat have been held very firmly, on a sparingly supplied market. The demand has been fair, mainly for milling purposes. The tendency toward the close was decidedly favorable to sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 75; No 2 do. at $2 45@$2 55; No. 3 do. $2 20; Amber State at $3 10; and White California at $3 12½@$3 15 per bushel. Corn opened tamely, but steadily, and closed much more firmly and buoyantly on an improved demand for export and on speculative account. Sales since our last, 85,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 18, closing at $1 17½ for mixed Western in store; $1 18@$1 19, closing at $1 19 for mixed Western afloat; $1 17@$1 18½ for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ℘ bushel. Oats are inactive and heavy. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 63c.@66c.; and State at 70c.@71c. ℘ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels. Barley continues in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales since our last, 24,500 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for poor to choice Canada West, free; and $1 20 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is in request at $1 35@$1 45 ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request at previous prices. Sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 34 for Western; and $1 42½ for State, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in rather better supply and moderate request at $1 45@$1 55 for shipment, and $1 70@$1 90 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 12@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive yet steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 53,770 hides; sales, 94,600 hides, the latter including, 13,700 selection; 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 21 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual lbs., 15½c.@15½c., gold, as they run; 22,200 Dry Montevideo, 21@22½ lbs., 17½c.@17¾c., gold, usual selection; 7,600 Dry Corrientes, 20 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 17,100 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 17½c.@17¾c., gold, usual selection; 400 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, damaged, at auction, 21 lbs., 14½c.@16½c., currency, as they are; 1,400 Dry California, 21 lbs., private terms; 14,500 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Texas, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Southern, 21@24 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Salted Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter Ox and Cow, 50@75 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 203,800, (same time last year, 305,800—year before 219,000,) and 180 bales as follows: 165,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 5,300 Dry Orinoco; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande; 2,600 Dry California; 3,500 Dry Central American; 1,600 Dry and Dry Salted Matamoras; 5,600 Dry Texas and Southern; 2,300 Dry Porto Cabello; 2,500 Dry and Dry Salted Bahia; 10,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 180 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDERHEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—During the week sales were about equal to receipts. Light weights and poor damaged continue scarce; prime middle weights are a shade easier in price. OAK SOLE—We note a fair demand, principally from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. Good offal continues scarce, and light crop leather more active. TEXAS IN ROUGH—Medium weights in fair inquiry at firm figures. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 54,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 23½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—All kinds have been in limited request and depressed in price. We quote Ingot Copper at 24½c.@25c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$44; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$97 50 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@21½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@24c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, yet steady, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 42c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at 75c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil $1 27½@$1 30 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request at from 15½c.@16½c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 68 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 55; $22 50@$23 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $18 75@$19 50 for Prime; $21 75@$22 37 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, April and May, at $23 65@$23 95 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand, and steady at 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand; sales 370 boxes, at 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10⅞ for Cumberland Cut; 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is quite heavy; sales since our last 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue altogether nominal. Beef continues in fair request and firmer at $13@$19 50 for Plain Mess and $18@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in more demand at from $35@$37 50 for India Mess, and $31@$36 for Prime Mess, the latter for extra, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $37@$41 ℘ bbl., part to arrive. Butter has been in moderate demand, at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@12c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive, 10c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	34	@37
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	33	@36
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	34	@37
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb.	23	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	11	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@23
Rolls, poor to good	15	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	13	@16

SKINS—Deer is in rather better request from manufacturers at the reduced rates, but sales are confined to small parcels. The stock is composed chiefly of inferior descriptions. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been in fair request for manufacturing purposes, and some sales have been effected at reduced rates. Quotations continue nominal for the better descriptions, while the lower grades are firm at the annexed figures. We quote: Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 34c.@36c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency; Madras, 47½c.@50c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales since our last 650 hhds. Cuba, at from 10c.@12½c., and 460 boxes Havana at 10c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive, at from 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 52,000 lbs. at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 74,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls. Western, in bond, at 32c.@33c. ℘ galion; market heavy.

WOOL—Has been in very good demand, since our last, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of sellers. Desirable lots have been much less abundant. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 340,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 50c.@70c.—the latter rate for pick-lock; 31,000 unwashed do. part at 37c.@40½c.; 115,000 lbs. Domestic pulled at 40c.@50c.; 145,000 lbs. Texas and California at from 28½c.@32c.; 2,000 lbs. Noils at 95c.; 610 bales Cape at 39c.@41c., in currency, and 29c. in gold; 120 bales Donskoi at 34½c., gold; 12,000 lbs. South American Unwashed at 20c.; and about 240 bales other foreign on private terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bales Cotton at 11-32d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 35,000 bushels Corn, part at 9¼d. ℘ bushel; and 25 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton. For other ports, nothing really new. Market heavy; grain rates lower.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE, to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do this WITHOUT PAIN—so 13,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAFES.

A BURGLAR SAFE—HERRING'S MAKE, and elegant banking-room partitions, for sale at No. 18 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 162 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, March 25,

Six cases choice style and quality of American prints at 12½c. and 15c. per yard; worth 20c. and 25c.

Two cases of alpacas, very cheap, at 37½c. and 50c. per yard.

Oil-boiled black silk, from $1 yard up.

Two cases Spring Delaine at 25c. per yard.

Also, a large lot of toweling, curtain muslin, &c., slightly wet, at great bargains.

All the above goods are much below the market value.

T. M. JAMES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Including the very latest Spring styles.

RICH SILKS,	GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS,	BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS,	CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
A full assortment
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department,

BREAKFAST ROBES,	CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,	INFANT'S WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING,	BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.	

Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.
ALSO LOW PRICED SILKS.
Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment
AT RETAIL!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in every variety, including
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.
ALSO,
House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

A NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
NO. 605 BROADWAY.

We take this means of informing LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally that we will not be governed by BROADWAY PRICES, but design to sell to EVERY CUSTOMER; and further, that every yard of goods purchased at our store, NO. 605 BROADWAY, will be an advertisement that can only be copied by selling as GOOD AN ARTICLE at as LOW A PRICE. Our stock of LINEN GOODS for HOUSEFURNISHING and all other purposes IS COMPLETE. We import these goods.

Our DRESS GOODS stock comprises the NEATEST and PRETTIEST STYLES in ALL FABRICS, GRADES and QUALITIES IN THE MARKET.
BLACK SILKS A SPECIALITY.
DON'T FAIL TO LOOK AT THEM.
ALL OTHER SILKS CUT, FOR CASH, AT PIECE PRICES.
LADIES' AND GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' SETS, SKIRTS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS AND TOILET ARTICLES. BAJOU'S AND JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, every pair warranted.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON.
NO. 605 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
IN
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
SILKS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS,
Just received from auction.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
just received, at greatly reduced prices.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Shirting and Sheeting Linens, all widths and qualities.
White and Colored Marsailles Counterpanes, all widths and qualities.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, new styles.
Bleached and half-bleached Table Damasks, new styles.
Hucks, Towels, Napkins and Crashes, all qualities.
Flannels, white and colored, all widths and qualities.
ALSO,
White and colored Marsailles and Piques, all prices, very cheap.
ALSO,
Spring Cloakings and Cassimeres, very choice styles.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND machine edging and insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You will find the largest stock of straw, silk and millinery goods in this City. Cheaper, we believe, than elsewhere; because we have no fancy Broadway rent to pay.
We give no notes, but pay cash for everything we buy!!
SELL FOR CASH!!
Consequently, our customers have not to pay other people's bad debts upon their purchases.
We cut lengths of millinery goods, silks, ribbons, &c., cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
STRAW, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS UP STAIRS.
Mark the address, EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,)
ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
Opening of Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., &c., ready made and made to order.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,)
FRENCH LINGERIE for ladies and children, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, DRAWERS, TRIMMINGS, NIGHT-GOWN SETS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER, for HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BED CLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES and STAMPING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway.
In order to make room for Spring Goods, and to close up the affairs of the old firm, the whole stock, in all about $50,000 worth of the finest
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
will be offered for this month at prices that will command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
BENNETT WILLIAMS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are receiving by every steamer large supplies of the best quality of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETS,
imported expressly for
THEIR RETAIL TRADE,
consisting of Axminster, Wilton, Velvet Brussels and tapestry Brussels.
ALSO,
Axminster and Aubusson carpets, with borders and medallions
IN ONE PIECE,
At the recent extremely low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Monday, March 25, a large assortment of
PARIS-MADE CLOTH AND SILK SACS, BASQUES, &C.,
among which are a few
EXTREMELY ELEGANT.
ALSO,
An invoice of CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, with rich borders and plain centres, suitable for Spring wear.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
a large assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including
READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Elegant novelties in call dresses, morning robes, under garments, point applique, head dresses and bridal trousseaux.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will largely replenish and make several additions to their popular stocks of
DRESS GOODS
on MONDAY, March 25.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.—HAVE RETURNED FROM Europe with Spring selections, which are now open for inspection.
I. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity.
P. S.—Will move to No. 32 East 20th-st. on May 1.

DRY GOODS

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS.
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 869 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

QUILTS. QUILTS.
2,000 MANCHESTER, ALLENDALE, LANCASTER, HONEY COMB and COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
A splendid assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS
in every size and quality. Also,
WHITE FRENCH QUILTS
in assorted sizes. An immense stock. Many bought at the recent auction sales at much less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.
BLANKETS.
A full assortment in every size and quality at very low prices.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,
PURE CURLED HAIR, MOSS, STRAW, SEA GRASS, HUSK.
MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
10-4 Extra Heavy Huguenot Sheeting, 60c.
11-4 Extra Heavy Huguenot Sheeting, 65c.
BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINEN AND COTTON.
4-4 Shirting in all the popular makes.
LOOM, BLEACHED AND BARNSLEY.
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
TOWELS, HUCK TOWELING,
CRASH, 9c., 12c., 14c., 17c., per yard.
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, VASES,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
Particular attention given to the manufacturing of IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
The special attention of buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses and Public Institutions is invited to our large and well assorted stock and prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

UNDERGARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES, chemises, drawers, slips, baptismal robes, waists, &c., &c., all reduced to cost price.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This House, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS,
FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS,
WOOLENS,
LACE,
LINGERIE,
READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFFS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
CARPETS,
RIBBONS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDIS,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFFEURS and barbes. Point, cluny and point applique laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

BUY YOUR WINDOW SHADES
OF THE
MANUFACTURER.
Factory and Salesroom
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.
JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE. $1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Paris flowers, wreaths, &c., just received; new styles. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

1,000 DOZEN HEMSTITCH LINEN handkerchiefs (bought at a sacrifice,) will be sold at half their value.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CHANTILLY AND LLAMA POINTES.
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, 25th inst.:
Chantilly Pointes, $90 and upward.
Llama Pointes, $15 and upward.
And a large variety of goods just received per steamer *Ville de Paris*.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES edgings, laces and insertions at less than gold prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

TOGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass., ALBERT TOLMAN, A. M. Principal. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this select family school for boys will commence on THURSDAY, May 2. The Principal will remain at the residence of E. L. Childs, dentist, No. 189 President-st., Brooklyn, until Saturday, March 30. Numerous references to patrons and friends in Brooklyn and New-York.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Summer term commences April 17; $200 per year covers all the expenses for an English education. Latin, French, German, instrumental and vocal music, painting and drawing, by experienced teachers. Address the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

PRACTICAL FRENCH CONVERSATION, translation, &c., taught by a well-educated, competent lady from Paris, at her rooms and at pupils' residence; lessons private; in classes if desired; terms moderate. For particulars, address Mlle. M. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND German can be learned quickly at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, by a new conversational method, without text-books. Private lessons given by European professors at the residence or Academy.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS OR DRAWING would be given by a competent, well-educated lady from Paris, in a good family; compensation, board; best references given and required. Address Mlle. M. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. English, French, Latin and music. Quarter begins April 17. Send for circular. Rev. C. D. RICE.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

AT $3 50—WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS—Arithmetic and writing or bookkeeping lessons, unlimited, $10 per quarter. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Day and evening.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars, address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW MUSIC pupils, or a situation as visiting governess. Address M. No. 663 Greenwich-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; has no objection to the country for the Summer; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity the last 14 years; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City references furnished. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADIES' MAID A situation to go to Europe; speaks French, English and German; is a good hair dresser and dressmaker; can give good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S office, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse for an infant; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE THE POSITION of a housekeeper in a first-class hotel or family; unexceptionable reference given. Those seeking a servant need not apply. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 6,213 Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country, of all nations, competent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do plain sewing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who does fluting, lace curtains, and is fully competent to do all kinds of finery; also family clothes done on reasonable terms. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 329 West 38th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine perfectly; good references. Call at No. 94 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMILIES, by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacques, basques, gored skirts and walking dresses in the latest styles. Address Mrs. A. W., No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Scotland, a situation as nurse and to wait on a lady; embroiders neatly; is chambermaid and waitress in a boarding-house; wages $9. Call at No. 192 (new No. 317) East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 115 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, to go to California with a family traveling; would wait on lady or take care of children; is willing and obliging. Address, for one week, C. C., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS, who understands French fluting, polishing, &c., and can give the best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, pastry and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; good City reference; will go a short distance in the country; Staten Island preferred. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid or to do the general housework of a small family; good recommendations. Apply at No. 312 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with the best of City references, and who is a good meat and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS colored laundress who is a splendid washer; she is a good cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable woman; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook, or to take care of a gentleman's City house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Apply at the office, 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse; is a good sewer if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, No. 342 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or would assist in chamberwork and do the fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker work by the day, week or month; also can do all sorts of work on the W. & W. machine. Call at No. 589 2d-av., near 32d-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper desired by an elderly lady; is a thoroughly practical housekeeper, accustomed to good society; none but those having comfortable homes need apply. Address C. G. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires to take the charge of a gentleman's residence while absent from the City; the best of reference given. Address Mrs. H., Station G, Broadway, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man with one in family; is a practical farmer a good coachman and gardener, having twenty years' experience; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; can produce twelve years' reference. Address W. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver and good plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (RETURNED volunteer,) a situation as assistant bookkeeper, receiving and delivery or general clerk, or private watchman, where honesty and faithfulness will give bread to a family; first-class references. Address H. D., Box No. 2,823 City Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; IS competent in all the branches of the business; plants, grapes, &c.; is an Englishman; nothing but a first-class place will be noticed. Address GARDENER, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION BY A French married man, who speaks English and German; understands green and hothouse plants; also, hot and cold vineries, fruits and vegetables. Address C. W., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable man who understands all kinds of vegetable gardening and care of stock, and can be highly recommended for integrity and industry. Can be seen for three days at his last employer's, No. 104 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, HAS ONE child, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening and the care of horses; eight years' experience; good City reference. Address H. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; is first-class driver; can milk cows and take hold of any kind of work around a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, a situation; can produce the best reference; has lived seven years in one place; is not afraid to work; can show testimonials to that effect. Apply O. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, with first-class references, a situation; understands his business well and will work for moderate wages. Call or address GARDENER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARDENER; understands all work on a gentleman's place; no objections to take care of a team of horses; has best of references; has wife and child. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS married, but has no children; his wife understands the dairy and raising of poultry; best of reference can be given. Address B. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; is a very good gardener; understands the care of horses and has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call, or address J. FLANAGAN, No. 152 Baxter-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF temperate habits as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; had long experience in England and this City; can get the best of reference from last employer; would have no objection to look after a small garden, and will give any gentleman a month's trial, and if he does not suit in that time will ask no pay. Address P. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom; just disengaged and wishes employment as above; understands his business thoroughly; also the care, treatment and management of horses, training if required; twelve years' unexceptionable reference; no objection to town or country. Address J. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man, who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (FRENCH,) situations; the man as gardener; understands greenhouse, grapery, &c.; the wife as chambermaid, nurse, waitress; both are willing to make themselves useful; have the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE man, a situation in a first-rate gentleman's place; has references of capability for holding such, having obtained the first prizes in hot-house grapes, peaches, plants, vegetables, &c. Address GARDENER, at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER and farmer; thorough practical man, married and small family; has a son who would assist, if necessary; will take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address J. K. C., Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman and gardener by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; good reference given; no objection to City or country. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who is well versed in all departments, and has a thorough knowledge of laying out ornamental grounds. Can be seen at No. 15 John-st., No. 878 Broadway, A. Bridgeman's. Address M. M., Landscape.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as butler by a first-class man where an assistant is kept; has long experience in the business; is single; can give good reference. Address WAITER, care Mrs. Sanders, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, situations; the man as first-class waiter, the wife as competent cook; best of City references. Address C. S., for six days, first floor, back room, No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AN AMERICAN) a situation as coachman; has five years' experience; would be willing to take charge of a cow; has the best of reference from last place. Address W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as coachman and groom and to make himself useful, the wife as good family cook or waitress; no incumbrance; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD, RESPONSIBLE AGENTS TO sell the new edition of Wells' "Every Man His Own Lawyer and Business Form Book." They will find the business very remunerative, as there is no work published that will meet with a more ready sale. It is a work wanted everywhere and by everybody—a work that an agent can engage in the sale of with a certainty of success, and with satisfaction to himself and patrons. For full particulars and terms, address B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.
A well-ordered Christian family has recently lost its maternal head. The advertiser desires to secure the services of a Christian American woman to take the domestic management of his household. A woman, competent by experience, of good judgment, conciliating disposition, active habits, &c., may find this a desirable opportunity to obtain a pleasant home and a position of influence and usefulness. Address, by note, Mr. LYON, Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE, 13 OR 14 years of age, to run of errands, &c.; must write a fair hand and come well recommended; must reside on the west side of the City; a good place for a clean, tidy boy, not afraid of work. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they must fully understand their business, and have the best City recommendations; wages respectively $12 and $10. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 130 East 46th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go a short distance in the country; the man as gardener, and to take care of a pair of horses and cow; the woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply on Monday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 111 2d-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SEAMSTRESS; ONE willing to wait upon grown children. Apply at No. 52 West 45th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; none need apply but with City references, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, 45 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN INTELLIGENT boy in a broker's office. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 20.

TO CANVASSERS.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class canvassers are wanted for the "Mercantile Agency United States Business Directory;" a liberal remuneration will be afforded to really first-class men. Apply by letter to W. DOWMAN, No. 52 Greene-st., New-York. Applicants can be seen only after 2 P. M.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

A LADY LIVING VERY NEAR THE City wishes to engage, as nurse for an infant, and seamstress, a young Protestant woman; references must be satisfactory in every respect; wages $12. Call last week in March, between hours of 11 and 3, at Employment Office, 3d-av., above 10th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE BUILDING
CITY OR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
Of all conveniences in modern residences none equals that of a bountiful supply of pure water. That leaden pipes may contaminate water is patent to all. A pipe possessing the requirements sanitary of the chemist and physician, and mechanical of the plumber, has been long sought for. This is now obtained by a process recently patented for incasing a "pure block-tin pipe" in a "leaden shell," and is known as
PATENT INCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE.

COSTS BUT FIVE PER CENT. MORE

TIN LINED 1 LB PER FOOT
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THAN LEAD PIPE.

This pipe is indorsed and recommended by the Croton Board of this City, the Brooklyn Water Board, and Boston Water Board, Charleston Water Board, Worcester Water Board, and many eminent Chemists and Physicians.
PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED PLUMBERS PROCURED IF DESIRED.
Pamphlets containing valuable information concerning water-supply SENT FREE on application. Address
THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
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A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

WANTED—OWNERS, BY THE PROPERTY-clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Gold Watch and Chain, Masonic Emblems, Silk Unmade Sack, Whip, Money, Trunk and Contents, Coat, Pawntickets, Gold Ring, Fur Cape, Pants, Knives, Forks, Five Pieces Cloth, Six Head Cattle.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of H. S. Lichenstein will take place this MONDAY at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 526½ Broome-st. By order, B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

BOOK-CASE—ANYONE HAVING A GOOD second-hand book-case to sell at a reasonable price, may address J. J. B., Box No. 2,040, Post-office.

NEW BOOKS LOANED AT EVERETT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Bernardi, Bacelli.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. Characters by Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Wylie, Peakes, Seguin, Miss Richings, Mrs. Zelda Harrison Seguin and Mme. Boudinot.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LITTLE TREASURE and POCAHONTAS. Characters by Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. G. Metkiff, Miss Saidee Cole, Mrs. H. Bland, Mr. H. Bland, Mrs. Yeamans, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. William Gomersal, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Ringgold, Holland, Norton, Young, Williamson, Miss E. Le Brun, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss F. Greene, Miss D. McCormack, Miss Carman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD. Characters by Mrs. F. M. Bates, Messrs. Rotson, Becks, Feeno, Wall, Smith, Jr., Lyffe, Pemberton, Campbell; Misses Thorne, Steele; Mesdames Smith, Wall, Burroughs, Monell, King, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN TWO OF THEIR BEST PIECES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. G. L. Fox as Phineas and the Deacon.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, OURTENEMENT-HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. The following artists have volunteered: Miss Netti Sterling, Signor Remi, Mr. J. A. Dawson, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. J. P. Morgan.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUNNELS FAMILY, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night. Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; L'ESCAMOTEUR and his FAIRY SINGING BIRDS. PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have European advices by Ocean Telegraph to March 24.

The treaties concluded by Prussia with several of the South German States, by which she takes command of their armies in case of war, have given great offence in France, and Napoleon is endeavoring to form a new Confederation, in opposition to Germany. His plan is to unite France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland in a military league. The Belgian Government declines, it is said, to enter the proposed Confederation, and there is even some talk of including that country in the North German league.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland will commence at Dublin on the 9th of April.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday Mr. Chandler moved to take up the bill providing for the sale of ships to friendly belligerents. After debate the Senate refused to consider the proposition. A joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made of the levees on the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Cole introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, to promote the cultivation of forest trees on the plains. Mr. Ramsay called up a bill to grant to the American Telegraph Company of New-York the right of way and privilege to buy land and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe, by way of the Bermuda and Azores Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. The bill stipulates that the Government shall at all times have the preference in its use, upon terms that may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the said Company. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the United States. It provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States by any State on account of color or race, or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It also provides punishment by fine or imprisonment for any person found guilty of violating the provisions of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed. The testimony taken by the Committee of the House on the New-York Custom-house frauds, and transmitted to the Senate as affecting certain members of that body, was taken from the table and read. The name of the witness who gave the evidence is David A. Hull. His testimony simply relates portions of a conversation which he alleges to have overheard between two men whom he believes to be Senators Patterson and Doolittle. He says one of them remarked that he "had received his $5,000 and didn't care a d—n for the Committee." Mr. Patterson pronounced the whole statement false and the witness a perjurer. Mr. Doolittle also defended himself and pronounced the testimony false, and criticised the action of the House in sending in such matter. The President ruled that it was not in order for the gentleman to criticise the action of the House, whereupon the Senate voted to allow Mr. Doolittle to defend himself in his own language. In doing so he attacked Mr. Hulburd, Chairman of the House Committee, before whom the evidence was taken, declaring some of the statements made by that gentleman to be false. Mr. Drake moved to respectfully return the testimony to the House without further action. Mr. Sherman thought the House should be treated more respectfully, and moved the reference of the testimony to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Conkling defended Mr. Hulburd. The testimony was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was empowered to continue the investigation. The President's veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was read, and on the question being put "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?" the vote stood yeas 40, nays 7. So the bill was passed over the veto. Mr. Trumbull moved to adjourn on Tuesday next until the first Monday in December. An amendment to adjourn until the 15th of October was negatived. The question of adjournment was discussed at length and generally participated in. Several amendments to and substitutes for the resolution were offered and rejected. The motion to adjourn from Tuesday next until the first Monday in December was agreed to, yeas [illegible], nays 16, after which the Senate adjourned [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Myers introduced a bill to [illegible] in the Patent Office. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to appoint from time to time such additional number of principal Examiners, and First and Second Assistant Examiners, as may be requisite to transact the current business of the office with dispatch, not to exceed four additional of each class; also, a Solicitor of the Patent Office, with a salary of $3,000, and fixing the salary of the First Assistant Examiner and Disbursing Clerk at $2,000, and the Librarian, who also acts as translator, at $2,500. After some discussion the bill was passed. The House bill, admitting free of duty works of art intended as presents to the National, State or City Governments, was returned from the Senate, with certain amendments, and, after some slight changes, was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of John C. Rouleaux, were agreed to after an hour's debate. The President's veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was received and having been read, was passed over the veto by a vote of yeas 114, nays 25. Mr. Blaine moved to adjourn from Tuesday next to the 11th of November. The question of adjournment was argued at length, Gen. Butler opposing the motion on the ground that the impeachment of the President demanded immediate action, and said that justice to the President and to the country demand this. The discussion was cut short by the adoption of a motion to adjourn until Monday, at which time the question is to be decided.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Convention of friends of the proposed railroad from Belfast, Me., to the Moosehead Lake region, was held in Belfast on Saturday, delegates being in attendance from nearly all the towns on the route. The road would open communication to a region rich in minerals and timber, and it is thought no difficulty will be experienced in securing sufficient subscriptions to insure its being built.

A collision occurred between the night express train and a freight train near Woodstock, C. W., on Saturday morning, and two employes of the road were killed. The express and baggage cars took fire, and their contents, including the mails, were destroyed. A considerable amount of money is also reported to have been lost in the express safe.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned on Friday evening. Among the important legislation has been the passage of a bill to equalize punishments regardless of color; the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, and the passage of the Amendatory School Law.

The statue of Henry Clay, in Louisville, Ky., will be inaugurated April 12, when an address will be delivered by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Ex-President Fillmore and A. H. Stephens are expected to be present at the event.

Surratt will not probably be tried before the next term of the Criminal Court in June. The prisoner and his counsel, it is stated, are anxious for a speedy trial.

The Newport and Alexandria, Ky., omnibus was thrown over an embankment on Friday afternoon, instantly killing one passenger and seriously injuring four or five others.

The Cleveland Board of Trade resolved on Saturday to abandon the cental system.

LOCAL NEWS.

An alarm of fire was given at 8:40 o'clock Saturday morning (Signal No. 164), occasioned by flames being discovered beneath the stage of the Winter Garden Theatre. Although the response of the firemen was prompt and effective, the flames gained volume rapidly and soon completed the destruction of the entire theatre, as well as occasioning great damage to the adjoining hotel. The loss of Messrs. Booth & Stuart, lessees of the Winter Garden, is roughly estimated at $60,000 on stock of scenery, fixtures and properties. Mr. Edwin Booth sustains an individual and additional loss of $60,000 by the destruction of the wardrobes and scenery for "Hamlet," "Richelieu," and "The Merchant of Venice." The damage to the Southern Hotel by fire and water is estimated at $60,000, making the total loss sustained by the Lafarge estate over $125,000 on theatre and hotel. Messrs. Martin & Bruce, lessees of the Southern Hotel lose $20,000. The greater portion of the stock contained in the first floor stores, under the hotel, was removed by the Police and firemen, as was also considerable hotel furniture, thus lessening the aggregate loss considerably. The firemen worked assiduously, and succeeded in saving the front portion of the hotel from the ravages of the flames. Nearly all of the losses are partially covered by insurances in City companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery, although the lessees believe it to be the work of an incendiary.

At an inquest held on Saturday by Coroner Gover over the body of Patrick Reillay, whose death was the result of injuries received by a fall over the banisters of the stairway at No. 127 Bleecker-street, the evidence went to show that the stairway was in a dangerous condition, and that four persons had been killed by falls in the same number of years. Mr. Bangs, the owner; Thomas J. Gibbons, the agent, and the Metropolitan Board of Health were censured by the jury.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg delivered a discourse last evening, at the Church of the Incarnation, upon the subject of the Midnight Mission recently organized for the reformation of abandoned women. The Mission was reported to be highly successful, and only needed means to make it one of the most important and useful Christian charities of the Metropolis.

William H. Lane, formerly doing business as a broker in Boston, is under arrest for obtaining $2,500 from Josiah Gooding on a forged draft, purporting to be signed by S. G. Ward, of New-York, for £700. Gooding took the draft as collateral.

A calendar of forty-one cases was summarily disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday. Twenty-five persons were convicted for various offences.

The funeral of the late Amor J. Williamson took place yesterday. His remains were conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where they were committed to the grave with imposing Masonic ceremony.

The drivers on the Coney Island Railroad "struck" on Saturday because they were required to report any dishonesty on the part of the conductors.

Morris Phelan, keeper of cows in Brooklyn, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of confining the animals under his care in ill-ventilated stables.

The funeral sermon of Dr. Peter S. Chauncey was preached yesterday by Rev. Henry Montgomery, in St. James' Church, in Sixty-ninth-street.

Rev. H. M. Shaffer was ordained pastor of the First German Baptist Church yesterday.

A moderate demand prevailed for produce and merchandise on Saturday. Flour and Corn were dearer. Mess Pork, lower. Freights were depressed. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—The Veto.

On the principle that the greater includes the less, the President might have spared himself the labor of argumentation in his message on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. Having propounded his views in regard to the major measure, their repetition, though it be in brief, in connection with the minor measure, looks much like a work of supererogation. Of what avail are these reiterated attacks upon the policy of Congress, and these reiterated averments of the excellence of his own policy, Congress very plainly shows. By a vote of 40 against 7 in the Senate, and 114 against 25 in the House, the bill has been passed over the veto. Not a word of debate; merely the reading of the message, the recording of the yeas and nays, and the business ends.

Since the form and conditions of reconstruction have been determined by the law in force, there seems no very strong reason for objecting to the Supplementary Bill. It is neither more nor less than a necessary complement to a plan whose authors, in the hurry of shaping large outlines, overlooked the lack of certain details. To the extent of introducing a new oath, it adds to the conditions in force, but the oath itself is unobjectionable, being simply an embodiment of obligations which every citizen desirous of sharing the privileges of his country may be properly asked to subscribe. Otherwise the bill does not go beyond the furnishing of the agencies and the prescribing the manner and the time which shall regulate the administration of the law. In this respect it is essential to the satisfactory working of the plan which the President is required to apply. For it guards against an indefinite delay of reconstruction, extinguishes the last chance of the "passive resistance" doctrine, and insures an early as well as a fair trial to the experiment resolved on by Congress. We see nothing practically objectionable in this. If there must be military government, and reconstruction on a revolutionary basis, it is certainly desirable to fix the period within which the soldier shall rule, and the task of reconstruction shall be consummated. Beyond this the bill passed on Saturday does not go.

The abstract dangers of military rule as portrayed by the President, must be conceded by every thoughtful American. This bill, however, does not create or even aggravate them; if it have any effect upon them, it is to lessen the likelihood of their continuance. Equally untenable is the apprehension of wholesale disfranchisement as a consequence of the penalties imposed. The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in a statement we published yesterday, estimates that the number disfranchised in Louisiana will not exceed two thousand; corresponding opinions have been expressed in regard to other States, by parties not addicted to small calculations.

Judging of the subject in the light of Southern criticism, the measure which the President has just deemed it his duty to veto is considered on the whole acceptable. This view has been generally expressed in Virginia, and by influential journalists of other States. And the reason is apparent. As the law has stood, a strong probability appeared of difficulty in relation to the required convention; the right of the local legislature to call it being demurred to, as in Virginia, by extremists of the Hunnicutt stamp. The Supplementary Bill obviates collision by defining the process which shall govern the call, and by providing also for the election of delegates in a manner that leaves little room for injustice or dispute.

The Public Distrust of the Democratic Party.

The *National Intelligencer* remarked a few days since that "had there been mass nominating conventions of all men in New-Hampshire, *irrespective of old party names and stale issues*, who are opposed to the destructive and revolutionary Disunionists in Congress, doubtless the latter would have met with disastrous defeat at the late election." This is not at all unlikely, and the scope of the remark might safely be enlarged. The Republicans have been far more indebted to the stupid selfishness and greed of their opponents, than to their own good sense and wisdom, not only for their victory in New-Hampshire, but for their retention of power everywhere else.

At the close of the war all parties, *as such*, were substantially broken up. The principles upon which they were based had in the main disappeared. Some of them had vanished in the presence of war, and others had been definitely settled by the result of the war. New issues, new problems, new national wants and necessities had arisen and demanded popular action. The lines of existing party organizations by no means defined with accuracy the actual divisions of sentiment on these new problems. The Republican Party was far from being unanimous in support of the Sumner and Stevens theory of Reconstruction, nor was the Democratic Party any more unanimous in denouncing the war which had crushed rebellion, or in protesting against the "unconstitutional" process by which Slavery had been abolished. There was a general ferment in the public mind, a disposition to let the past bury its dead, and to meet, as the emergency required, the new issues and the new policy which the occasion demanded.

But neither party was inclined thus to let political power slip from its grasp. The Union Party naturally felt that it had carried the country through the war, and that it was, therefore, entitled to take the lead in measures by which the Union should be restored. The Democratic Party felt that, the war being over, they might avail themselves of the reaction which they predicted against debt, taxation and arbitrary rule, and regain the power from which they had been so long excluded. They accordingly adhered to their old organization, followed their old leaders, put in motion their old machinery, and under their old party name renewed the old struggle.

The Philadelphia National Convention offered a good occasion for acting upon the policy which the *National Intelligencer* now recommends. That Convention, in some of its leading features, responded to what was unquestionably a national sentiment. The fact that leading men from both sections, had again met in friendly council, was of good omen. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by dignity, good-feeling, and a patriotic desire for the public good. The Declaration of Principles which the Convention adopted was acceptable to the great mass of the people, and proved that both sections were ready to accept the results of the war, and to take, as fixed and irreversible, the great principles and measures which the overthrow of the rebellion had established. The Convention had laid down a platform upon which the great mass of the people were perfectly willing and ready to stand; and if proper action had been taken, a national movement would have grown out of it by which the Union would have been restored, and the policy of the nation marked out for many years to come.

But the Democratic Party would not consent to this. It saw in the Convention only a ladder for its own return to power. It resolved to use it for its own advantage. It went into the contest under its old name and its old organization; put forward its old leaders; appropriated the Philadelphia Convention as its own, and coolly invited those of the Union Party who accepted its principles and shared its spirit, to help them prostitute both to the restoration of the Democratic Party to power. In Pennsylvania they had nominated, in the narrowest and most selfish party spirit, Hiester Clymer, one of the most obnoxious anti-war Democrats of the State, for Governor; and far from seeing the wisdom of changing this action to meet the new state of things which the Convention had created, found in that Convention fresh hope of success and a fresh motive for adherence to their party purpose. In this State they rejected, with ostentatious contempt, Gen. Dix, because of his support of the war; nominated for Governor a Democrat of the straitest sect; adopted a platform which no Republican could possibly support without stultifying himself, and in this spirit entered upon the canvass. In Ohio, Indiana and the West in general, the party acted in the same temper. Instead of discarding "old party names and stale issues," they blazoned both upon their banner and marched to inevitable defeat.

For the people had neither forgotten nor forgiven the part played by the Democratic Party during the war. As an organization,—in all its corporate action,—it had been the virtual ally of the rebellion. It had denounced the war for its suppression, and to the extent of its ability, and within the limits where such action was safe, it had done everything it could to render it abortive. The people would not, under any pretext, return such a party to power. Whatever distrust they might have of men and measures in the Union ranks, they preferred the chances of both to the certain results of confiding the Government to Democratic hands. The President, by taking the stump for the Democratic ticket, greatly strengthened this sentiment. His speeches,—not so much the opinions and principles they embodied as the temper and spirit which they evinced,—alarmed and revolted the public sense and contributed powerfully to the defeat of the Democratic Party.

If the Democrats cling to this narrow and selfish policy, they may reasonably count on the same result. Prominent and influential men in the Union ranks are doing much to disgust and alienate public confidence in the Union Party,—but they will never quite succeed so long as the only alternative presented is the return of the old Democratic Bourbons to power.

Congress and our Custom-House Collector.

Congress is urged to continue in session for the purpose of impeaching Collector Smythe. The sacred cause of official purity demands it. Gen. Butler and Mr. Ashley are alarmed at the awful condition of public morals, and insist on being allowed time to vindicate and protect them. Collector Smythe must be removed somehow. It will not answer to leave the powers of that "great financial office," as Mr. Boutwell styles it, "in such hands." And as by the new law Mr. Smythe can only be removed by consent of the Senate, and as the President can only propose his removal by proposing somebody else in his place, and as he is not likely to propose anybody more acceptable to the Senate than Mr. Smythe himself, nothing but impeachment will meet the emergency. The butterfly must be "broken on the wheel."

This whole proceeding against the Collector savors of the ridiculous. The extremists want his place undoubtedly, for political reasons,—and they have done their "level best" to get it. But they have not made out a very strong case against him. They have shown that he *talked* very much like a fool, in office and about official affairs;—but this astonishes nobody who knows him. They have shown that he talked of doing a great many foolish, and some very corrupt and improper, things; but they have not shown that he did them. What the House Committee brings forward as proof, is the merest gossip and tattle—such as would be scouted with scorn from any Court in the country. What that Committee reported as "inculpating" Senators Doolittle and Patterson, did not rise to the dignity of hearsay evidence or common rumor. It would not have convicted the lowest pot-wolloper in Cherry-street of stealing a quid of tobacco; yet it was gravely urged upon the Senate as ground for proceeding against two of its members, and given to the world as proof of their venality!

The attempt to strengthen this testimony last week by adding to it the evidence of a Mr. Hull, gave an air of broad farce to the whole proceeding. He testified that in passing through the corridors of the Capitol he heard somebody say something to somebody else about "Custom-house" and "Committee"—and he *thinks* it was Senator Patterson saying to Senator Doolittle that he had got *his* $5,000 from the Custom-house and he didn't care a d—n for the Committee! But of this he isn't sure. It was scarcely worth while for Senator Doolittle to waste either words or wrath on such trash as this.

It seems to be true that Collector Smythe expressed his purpose to "do something" out of the Custom-house perquisites for the Senators named, and that he mentioned $5,000 as a proper sum for each. But it is not shown that either of them ever heard a syllable of it,—that they were directly or indirectly parties to it,—that they either received, or were ever offered, that or any other sum, or that there was ever anything *done* in connection with the matter which would justify the impeachment of the Collector, or the least censure of the Senators referred to. Mr. Smythe has a way of injuring anybody whom he tries to aid,—and while he seems to have done it in this case very effectually, that also seems to be all he *has* done.

The Collector undoubtedly proposed to divide up the profits of the General Order business among some political friends of the President, and perhaps some personal friends of his own. But like most of his good intentions this was never carried out. He urges in his own defence that he did not know there was anything wrong in so doing,—he found it *had* been done by his predecessors in office, and he supposed it was therefore right. We know nothing to invalidate this plea. Undoubtedly it had been done before, and we think it quite likely that Mr. Smythe would see nothing wrong in it. It is an old abuse, long practiced and long tolerated, and it ought to be promptly and thoroughly reformed. But we do not know why anybody should have supposed that Mr. Smythe was the man likely to prove the Luther of such a reformation.

There was never any greater nonsense than is constantly uttered about the wisdom of having a merchant, and not a politician, for Collector. Mr. Smythe's strongest recommendation for the place,—one of his greatest and most potent qualifications for it,—was the fact that he was *not* a politician. He repeated it, over and over again, himself, and his friends and acquaintances certified and swore to it quite as often. And it was perfectly true. Nothing that any of them could say of him could have been truer. Whatever else he may, might or ought to have known, he most certainly knew nothing whatever about politics. If he had, he would never have dreamed for a moment that this General Order plunder was honest or right. Politicians may have *done* it; but they never doubted that it was wrong, and they were careful, therefore, not to tell every blabber that they intended to do it. No man who "knows nothing about politics" can possibly be a good Collector. He may be a good merchant and a good fellow, but he is very apt to suppose that politics necessarily involves and excuses a great deal that is not honest; and he is, therefore, much more likely than a politician is to do it.

Nor need our Radical friends be at all alarmed lest in Collector Smythe's hands the political power of the Custom-house should be wielded against them. He would probably like to do it if he could, but he hasn't the slightest notion how to begin. He is in this particular, most emphatically, "no politician." The only parties damaged by his appointments have been those he has supposed he was helping. He has never had the slightest system, method or consistency in his removals or appointments. The whole thing has been capricious, vacillating and inconsistent. It would be a very foolish waste of time for the majority in Congress to impeach the Collector, from any apprehension that he is doing *them* any political injury by his use of patronage.

The Three-Tier Railroad.

In what we have said of the Three-tier Railroad through the City, we have not intended to favor all the details of the pending bill. What we insist upon is that some mode of getting from one end of the City to the other by steam has become an imperative necessity, to the business interests as well as to the comfort and convenience of our people; and that in its leading features this particular project has more advantages, and fewer drawbacks, than any other. But many of its details demand revision.

The route selected, for example, is one of the worst that could be found. From Washington-square to Central Park it runs mainly between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The road would thus run directly *against* the Central Park, when it ought to pass either on one side or the other of it. To be useful the road should have as few curves or turns as possible. Steam can be used to advantage only on straight lines,—especially on routes comparatively short. This road, therefore, ought to run west of the Park,—on or near the line of the Eighth-avenue.

Besides this, the route designated in the bill is the one which will prove most expensive, and involve a greater sacrifice of private property and personal rights than almost any other. It runs within 375 feet of the Fifth-avenue, and will thus cut through the most costly blocks of dwellings, and cross the most valuable lots for such purposes to be found in the City. It not only involves an enormous outlay of money for the original purchase of the property required, but the damage it will do to adjoining property is, on account of its peculiar character, greater than would be inflicted upon almost any other route that could be chosen. A route for the road through the blocks between the Fifth and Sixth avenues would cost *three times* as much as one that should run between the Seventh and Eighth, or even between the Sixth and Seventh. It is not easy, therefore, to see why that particular line should have been selected by the projectors of the road.

The provisions made by the bill for assessing the property taken, and for paying for it, are utterly indefensible. The Directors of the road are to appoint the assessors,—and payment for the property is to be made in their own stock. This is simply absurd. It deprives the project of nearly all the credit claimed for it on the ground that it acquires by fair purchase its right of way. Under these provisions it does nothing of the kind. It merely *compels* the owners of the property required to take stock in the road at a price fixed by the Directors of the road themselves. There is neither justice nor good sense in this.

Private property when taken for public uses must be paid for,—and every consideration of right and of good policy requires that it should be paid for at a fair price, and as everything else is paid for, in money. And the receivers of the money must be left perfectly free to invest it as they please. If they choose to buy stock of the road with it, very well; they ought to have the right so to do. But they should not be compelled to take it, whether they wish it or not. The only fair way of assessing the property required would be by a board of three persons,—one appointed by the Directors of the road, one by the owners of the property required and a third by those two. And all the awards should be paid promptly and in cash.

The Senate has yet to act upon this bill. We hope it will amend it in these respects,—that it will change the route and devise some more just and fair method of taking the property required. And when it has been thus amended we trust it will be passed.

The Crisis for the South.

Senator Parsons, of Alabama, persists in advising the people of that State not to accept or act upon the Reconstruction Act passed by the last Congress, "before its constitutionality has been passed upon." It is not easy to see what the people of Alabama have to gain by following this advice. Mr. Parsons does not seem to be aware that the State will be reconstructed, a State Constitution formed and a State Government organized under the provisions of that bill, whether he and those who agree with him in opinion concur or not. The law is direct and explicit in its provisions on this subject. It orders an election to be held,—gives the Military Commanders authority to hold it,—prescribes the qualifications of voters,—authorizes the meeting in Convention of delegates thus elected, and the formation by them of State Constitutions to be submitted to the popular vote and, if ratified, to become effective as the fundamental State law. All this will be done. The negroes, who are clothed by this bill with the right to vote, and the Unionists proper, whether more or less in number, will do it,—and will not object in the least to doing it alone. And as the Supplementary Act just passed makes the action of a majority of *those voting* valid, the recusance or abstinence of Mr. Parsons and his friends is not of the slightest consequence to anybody but themselves.

The mass of the Southern whites could not possibly please Butler, Stevens, Sumner and their extreme followers better, than by following Mr. Parsons' advice and refusing to have anything whatever to do with the reconstruction of their States. They would thus throw the whole work into the hands of the extremists. They would put the whole power of the State Governments into the hands of the "loyalists," black and white, whose first act would undoubtedly be the disfranchisement of every white man who had taken any part in the rebellion. This is precisely what they did in Tennessee and in Missouri, and they would do it in every other Southern State. All they want is the opportunity, and that is exactly what Mr. Parsons proposes to give them.

Mr. Parsons exhorts them to rely on the Supreme Court. This reliance will not only prove a broken reed, but will betray them to their ruin. In the first place, no case can be made up for the Supreme Court until *after* the State Government shall have been organized; and then it will be too late. The Government will have gone into operation. It will have become at all events a *de facto* government, and will not be overthrown and swept away by the Supreme Court. They will treat it as a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the political department of the National Government—not as a case for judicial interposition. In the next place, long before the case could be heard and a decision reached, in all human probability, one or more vacancies will have occurred on the Supreme Court bench, and a majority of the Court will agree with Congress and sustain the Reconstruction Bill.

The Mobile *Register* is wiser, and gives the people of Alabama much better advice than Mr. Parsons. The only peril that journal sees to the white people of the State is from their own folly and stupidity. "If we sit down in hopeless despair and helpless cowardice," it says, "there is no depth of humiliation and slavery too low for our deservings." The act of Congress, it adds, does not forbid the people of the South from being true to themselves,—and that is all the case requires. And the Richmond *Times* inculcates the same lesson when it says that "every white voter who remains sullenly at home gives aid and comfort to those who will, if they triumph, make Virginia such a hell that no white man can live there."

Adjournment of Congress.

The question could not be stated more correctly than in the remark of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. What the country requires is—not the removal of the President but—the cessation, at least for a time, of proceedings which unsettle everything, imperil everything, without the slightest prospect of accomplishing a satisfactory result. If the Republican Party were committed to the policy of impeachment, the case would be different. Expediency as well as duty would then dictate the earliest possible disposal of an issue that would inevitably disturb all interests. But as Mr. Blaine remarks, Mr. Butler arrogates an authority to which he has no title when he associates his demand for impeachment with the will of the people. To speak of it as an echo of the popular voice, is sheer folly and presumption. Mr. Stevens' confiscation scheme is hardly more universally derided than Mr. Butler's scheme for investing himself with importance by setting aside the President in advance of trial. The country scouts both propositions. All that any party in the House has ventured to attempt is the instituting of an inquiry as to the grounds upon which an impeachment may take place. That inquiry is well enough in its way. We hope that nothing will occur to render it other than exhaustive. Surely, however, while investigation is in progress, there can be no decent reason for assuming that it will justify impeachment, and therefore that Congress should remain in session. So far, we have no testimony—not even of a witness like David A. Hull. Only Mr. Butler's declaration of what ought to be is known; and though, doubtless, testimony would be to him superfluous—though he and the handful of extreme and violent men for whom he speaks would prefer hanging first and trial afterward—the action of the Senate has shown that his view is not likely to prevail.

As Mr. Wilson tells the House, more danger is to be apprehended from a continuance of the session than from its abrupt termination. "Satan always finds some mischief for idle hands to do." And Congress, having no regular work before it, is subject to an ever-present temptation to meddle with matters that cannot be advantageously touched without thorough, well-considered effort. Specimens of tinkering have already been afforded, and each succeeding day develops an inclination to push it further. No interest can be safe while the assembled wisdom remains in session with no definite business to transact. The internal revenue system, the tariff, the bankrupt law, the Treasury gold, the bounty tricks for increasing the public debt—all have been threatened with a summary reopening, at the bidding of restless factions or insatiate private interests. The reconstruction question, too, has been menaced a dozen times by as many legislators, every one of whom fancies that he has discovered the only infallible method of getting rid of difficulties. The good sense of both Chambers has thus far restrained the tendency to mischief. But there will be no assurance of safety, or even relief, so long as the daily assembling furnishes opportunity and pretext for doing or undoing something that may be most profitably left as it is until the Fall or early Winter. Commerce will breathe more freely when the chance of some Congressional freak is not constantly before it. Every form of industry and trade will be better with the knowledge that for eight or nine months, at least, the great disturbing power at Washington is asleep. There need be no fear of an Executive *coup d'etat*. Many beside Mr. Butler sleep with one eye open, and the country will take care of itself should a counter-revolution be attempted.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Johnson is reported to have said in conversation that the holders of the national debt constituted a moneyed aristocracy in the Northern States which would eventually become more odious to the great mass of the people than the slaveholding class in the South had ever been. Setting aside all other considerations, the distribution of that debt is such as to preclude the danger which the President apprehends. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has had access to some interesting statistics concerning the holders of that portion of the debt known as the Seven-Thirty Bonds. It seems from its statement that the aggregate amount of these bonds is $830,000,000, of various denominations, the highest being five thousand dollar notes, of which there are 9,895; the next highest are one thousand dollar notes, of which there are 370,372; of the five hundred dollar notes there are 456,033; of the one hundred dollar notes there are 1,376,416; while of fifty dollar notes there are 890,198. This was the form in which these bonds were taken when first issued. By far the largest number were of the lowest denominations, and were taken by that great body of the people who had small sums to invest. But a small part of the debt is held by wealthy capitalists:—the whole is widely distributed and held in small sums by the great body of the people. The tendency doubtless will be toward its concentration in fewer hands; but as at present held, the national debt is rather an element of loyalty and strength than of weakness or danger.

Senator Wilson has taken one step toward rescuing the country from further disgrace, by his resolutions concerning the trial of Jefferson Davis. It is now very nearly two years since he was captured and consigned to prison, not under any process of law, but by military authority. Meantime the war has ended, the armies are disbanded, and Davis still remains in prison. He has never been arraigned for trial, either before a civil or a military tribunal. He is not held under any authority known to the law of the land. No charges are on record against him, and no effectual steps have been taken to bring him to trial. Every now and then Congress denounces the President for not hanging him—the President explains that he has no power or authority even to try him, and the Chief Justice declines to meddle with the matter at all until the condition of Virginia is more to his mind. Meantime Davis lies in prison, and nobody is responsible for it, or has the power, apparently, either to put him on trial, or set him free. This state of things would be a disgrace to the worst days of the worst despotisms of Europe. Startling stories used to be told of victims of Austrian tyranny being left to rot in the dungeons of Spielberg—until even their names and existence had been forgotten. Our Government, by its treatment of the only conspicuous State prisoner they have had, seems likely to relieve the reputation of foreign despotisms from the unshared obloquy under which it has rested so long. We agree with the Massachusetts Senator, that Davis should either be put upon his trial or set at liberty.

The *Nation* has a sensible article on Congressional Committees of Investigation and the purposes they are generally made to serve. It treats them as one of the resorts of political demagogues, by which they try to supply the place of stump speeches, which are losing their effect and value as means of influencing public action, and of newspapers which are becoming every year less and less reliable as tools and instruments of party leaders. Resolutions of inquiry are brought into Congress and referred to Committees—standing or select—who set themselves forthwith to work to collect and cook up material which, when issued as a "report," may be used as an effective weapon of party warfare. Every special class of the community, as it begins to be distinct and powerful enough to be worth special attention, is appealed to by these reports. At one time it is the "workingmen," meaning thereby day-laborers,—next it is the Fenians, and now it is the "soldiers and sailors" who are to be convinced that *their* interests are wholly distinct from those of the people at large, and that their only way of having them properly cared for is by their standing by the party by which the report in question is made. There can be no doubt that this is a fruitful source of political demoralization,—but it is by no means so new as the *Nation* deems it. It has long been one of the most potent and familiar weapons of our party contests.

The Albany *Argus* calls attention to the fact that a bill was introduced in the Legislature early in the session, to punish bribery by punishing the person bribed, but relieving the one who bribes him, so that the testimony of the latter may be made available;—and that the Committee to which it was referred has "burked it." We have repeatedly urged this as the only possible method of putting a stop to legislative corruption. As the law now stands both parties are punished alike, and there is, therefore, no possibility of getting proof to convict either. A corrupt Legislature would naturally maintain the law as it stands,—and any Legislature which does so naturally exposes itself to suspicion. We are glad the *Argus* favors the change proposed. Years ago we presented it, and have repeatedly urged it since, as imperatively demanded to check and end a gigantic evil. Let every official who takes a bribe understand that the one who bribed him is perfectly at liberty to testify against him, and we shall soon see a practical reform in this matter.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Brooks, of this City, took the trouble, on Saturday last, to make a motion to "correct the bad English" of a certain bill which was under discussion in Congress. And we record it as a gratifying fact that the suggestions he made were adopted without opposition. We have had occasion frequently during the past Winter to complain of the wretched and incomprehensible English of bills before Congress; but we have felt hopeless of accomplishing anything like permanent reform in the matter. As Mr. Brooks has now achieved a success, we beg him to go on with his labors in this direction. The work is most patriotic, honorable and beneficent. If properly done, it will save the courts and the public a world of trouble, and may even prevent wars in the future; for we know by history that great and bloody wars have often arisen from disputes about the proper construction of an improperly-constructed sentence.

The New-Orleans *Times*, an influential journal, writes temperately and hopefully of reconstruction on the Congressional plan. Deploring its harshness, the *Times* nevertheless deprecates angry opposition, and reasons to show that the penalties imposed will not, after all, fall so widely as has been expected. Of the oath it remarks that "the gist of the whole matter is, that the voter will support the Constitution and obey, not any kind of laws, but the laws passed under the Constitution," adding that any true Southerner "would take it gladly, honestly, and with all his heart." The *Times* declares that the number whom the oath will disfranchise is so small that the white citizens may continue to exercise great numerical influence at the polls if they repudiate violent and unwise counsels. The practical application of this view, it is added, will be indorsed by two-thirds of the white community of Louisiana.

Gen. Van Vliet to be Relieved.

Major-Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. A., who has for a long time occupied the responsible position of Chief Quartermaster in this City, it is stated, will soon be relieved and placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Baltimore. Brevet Major A. S. Kimball, a valuable and efficient officer, who has been the Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore since last August, has recently been commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the regular army. He will be retained by Gen. Van Vliet as his assistant.

Bridge Over the Ohio.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, March 24.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with a Committee from the General Council on the subject of granting the right of way to the Louisville Bridge Company for a bridge over the Ohio River. A strong disposition in favor of the interest was manifested.

Cincinnati Politics—Factory Burnt.

Cincinnati, Sunday, March 24.

The Democratic Executive Committee have nominated Judge James Saffion for Mayor, in place of Samuel N. Pike, declined.

The furniture factory of H. Bennkamp, with several small adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000

Winter Garden.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that Mr. Stuart, manager of Winter Garden, is to have a full benefit at Niblo's on Wednesday afternoon, by reason of the serious losses he sustained by the fire which destroyed his theatre on Saturday morning.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION TESTIMONY.

In order to fully understand the causes which led to the undignified explosion in the Senate yesterday on Custom-house affairs, fully detailed in the TIMES of Sunday, it should be stated that somebody committed a blunder. If I say that the blunder was committed jointly by the Committee on Public Expenditures, by the House of Representatives and by the Senate, I think I shall come very near the truth. Mr. Hulburd's Committee undoubtedly committed an error of judgment in placing any weight upon the flimsy testimony of the additional witness, but they acted in perfect good faith in proposing to send to the Senate not alone that testimony, but all that had been taken on the subject which affected the two Senators in question. The House of Representatives made an evident mistake in not passing its official judgment upon the testimony before sending it. There could be no impropriety in having the last testimony read in the House, for the large and much more important mass submitted with the Custom-house report was already public. The last batch was not read, however, because of the supposed necessity for privacy. But the Senate, in receiving this new testimony, committed another blunder in practically overlooking the four hundred printed pages of evidence which were sent from the House, together with the testimony of this one witness taken since. The latter was at once pounced upon, its reading called for, its ridiculous character discovered, and forgetting for the time being that there was other and much more serious testimony before them, they committed another mistake by opening the gates and allowing Mr. Doolittle to pour his flood of wrath through them, in his own style and at his own pleasure. The Senate, after Morgan and Conkling had rebuked the exhibition as it deserved, recovered its dignity and very properly sent the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. In order that the character of the testimony, which was the cause of all this excitement, may be fully known, I submit the material portions of it:

Tuesday, March 19.—D. A. Hull, having duly affirmed, was examined as follows:

By the Chairman — Where do you reside? A.—My place of residence now is No. 393 First-street, Washington City; my place of residence before that was Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York; I am now employed in the folding room of the House of Representatives.

Q.—Did you, the week before last, hear persons conversing in reference to the New-York Custom-house and the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures? and if so, state all the circumstances. A.—On Wednesday or Thursday of the week before last, about 1 o'clock in the day, I was coming over to the Capitol on my way back from lunch; as I came near the corner of A street, where there is a public house, two gentlemen crossed over toward the Capitol just before me; I followed close behind them, not thinking of anything particular, when I heard them mention the words "New-York;" I could not distinctly connect their conversation, but the moment New-York was mentioned I tried to listen, that being my native State; I then heard the words "Custom-house," and "committee," the latter two or three times; I kept behind them the length of the walk going south, turned at right angles toward the Senate wing of the Capitol, passed up and kept on the pavement of the wing; I was close behind them, and thought I knew one of them; as Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, although I had never exchanged a word with him; as they came in the folding-doors I was close behind them, so close that I passed in before the doors closed; as they got into the lobby the one whom I considered as Senator Patterson said to the other one, "I have got my $5,000 and I do not care [I think he made use of the word d——n] for the Committee and all the rest of them; I passed right in at that moment; it is pretty dark inside and that is the last I saw or heard of them; I went about my business and I think they went up to the Senate chamber; that is all I heard that I recollect.

By Mr. Broomall—Have you seen Senator Patterson since? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is your impression now as to whether he was really the man you heard using this expression? A.—I have taken a good deal of pains in the matter, for I felt interested in it; I have seen Senator Patterson twice since outside of the Senate chamber, and he resembles the man so strongly that I have been almost ready to conclude that it was he; I cannot certainly say that it was.

Q.—Do you know the other person who was with him? A.—I do not; I thought at the time he was a man whom I had seen in the Senate chamber, and whose name is Senator Doolittle, but I am not positive about it; I was satisfied at the time that the other was Senator Patterson; I have seen him twice since, but I never exchanged a word with him, and I should not know his voice if I heard it.

Q.—Can you describe him? A.—I should think he was five feet ten or eleven inches, and stout.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about him? A.—Nothing at all that I discovered; I only knew Patterson by sight; had no interest in him, and had never exchanged a word with him, but I thought I knew him; since then I have looked at the man, and I can almost say that I think it is the same man, but I am not positive; I tried to bring my mind to it, but I cannot.

By the Chairman—Do you recollect what kind of a hat he wore? A.—I think it was a slouched hat, of a sort of drab sage color; I have seen him since with that hat on, and I may have thus got things connected together; I know Senator Patterson now; I have seen him with two different hats, a slouched hat and a silk high-crowned hat, with a medium brim, and not very sleek at that.

By Mr. Noell—Have you seen Senator Doolittle since? A.—No, Sir, not to know him; I never knew him by sight; I thought I knew Patterson as well as I know the Chairman of the Committee, but without ever speaking to him.

Q.—You are not sure that it was Doolittle? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Bromwell—Which was the taller man of the two? A.—Doolittle, I think; or at least the one who was with Mr. Patterson.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—In black.

Q.—What kind of a hat did he wear? A.—I think it was a silk hat.

By Mr. Bromwell—If you did not know Senator Doolittle what made you think it was he? A.—That is a question which has come to my mind two or three times; I do not know except that he resembled him, and that he was associated with Mr. Patterson.

By the Chairman—Did you see the face of the other person distinctly? A.—I did not see his face; I only saw, partially, the side of his face.

Q.—Do you recollect when the remark was made by the person whom you suppose to have been Senator Patterson, "I have got my $5,000," there was any response or any motion by his companion, whoever he was? A.—I do not think there was; they were in the act of passing through the folding doors; I was not more than three feet from them; the door had not closed; I put my hand up and kept the door open.

Q.—Did either of them see you at the time? A.—I thought, and still think, that the man whom I supposed was Patterson saw me; I stood sideways to him just as he entered, and he saw me standing right there when he made the declaration; he saw me; I have turned the thing over in my mind, and given it more care and attention than to any other subject that ever came before me; when I commenced walking behind those gentlemen I supposed and still so suppose that I recognized one of them as Senator Patterson; I had no idea of this conversation taking place; when I heard the words "Custom-house" and "Committee" several times I was satisfied, although I could not connect the conversation, that they were talking about the New-York Custom-house; I then tried to hear what I could, but they talked low and their faces were from me; when they got through the first pair of folding-doors, Patterson, if it was Patterson, turned and said: "Well, I have got my $5,000, and I don't care a d——n for the Committee or all the rest of them."

By Mr. Peter—You heard no other remark?—No, Sir.

The rest of the testimony of this witness is of a similar character. He relates how he happened to communicate the conversation to Ex-Congressman Tracy, of Pennsylvania, who told Mr. Briggs, a member of the House from Michigan, who told Mr. Hulburd, the Chairman of the Committee.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment will probably occupy a considerable portion of the time in both Houses to-morrow. The Senate finally voted last night to adjourn from Tuesday until December. The House spent two hours in discussing the bearings of an adjournment until Fall on the impeachment question, and then after ordering the previous question on Blaine's resolution to adjourn from Tuesday until the 11th of November, adjourned until Monday. To-day the impeachers have been at work trying to effect a compromise, whereby Congress may assemble at its own option at two or three certain periods between the present time and December next. The Senate will hardly agree to anything short of an adjournment until December.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE TO BE CALLED.

If Congress shall adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday next, as is now almost certain, the President will issue on the day of adjournment a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate for executive business, especially to consider nominations for official position. It is believed that the Senate will not be required to continue such Executive Session longer than this week, always provided that body shall not reject about seventy per centum of all the nominations made by the President.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The President has recently been urged by Congressmen of the Republican persuasion and other influential citizens, to release Jeff. Davis from imprisonment upon bail or upon his own recognizance, inasmuch as there is now less probability than heretofore that Chief-Justice Chase can be induced to preside at a session of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia within a reasonable time. Judge Chase has heretofore refused to hold Court in the District in which Davis must be tried, upon the ground that it would not be in keeping with the dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court to preside in a District in which the civil authority was not fully restored, and where the military arm of the Government is required to sustain the law and direct and control the action of the citizens. He has said repeatedly that not until the civil authority shall be acknowledged and established beyond cavil, will he take his seat upon the bench. In view of all the circumstances the President is asked to release Mr. Davis from confinement on bail or on his own recognizance, and there is good reason for saying that, within the next ten days or two weeks, Mr. Davis will be discharged from custody upon his own recognizances to answer the charges that may be brought against him.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Messrs. Greeley, Mayor Hoffman, of New-York, Mr. Opdyke and others of like influential position have had interviews with the President within the past day or two, and the quid nuncs have attributed these visits to the supposed intention of the Administration to remove Mr. Smythe. I am not authorized to say what was the object of these interviews, but I can say confidentially that there is no intention at this moment, and under existing circumstances, to displace Mr. Smythe.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

In my dispatch a few days ago it was suggested that ex-Senator Foster would probably be nominated to be Minister to Austria *vice* Motley, resigned. I now learn from authoritative source that Mr. Foster will not receive the nomination. There are about a dozen applicants for the position, and the President intends to send a nomination to the Senate to-morrow or next day, but up to the present writing the fortunate man has not positively been selected.

AMMUNITION FOR SALE.

The Ordnance Department has about forty million rounds of small arms ammunition for sale, and an offer was received from Col. Olcott, of New-York, last week, equal to about half of its original cost, but the Department holds it at such high figures that no one but a nation engaged or about to engage in hostilities could afford to purchase it. The Fenians, under such circumstances, will probably be the purchasers.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, late Comptroller of the Currency, who, together with his family, have been spending the Winter in Cuba, is staying a few days in the city. He returns to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

CHOLERA AT QUEENSTOWN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24.

The State Department has received the following:

QUEENSTOWN, Cork, Feb. 14, 1867.

SIR—I write to inform you that the cholera has prevailed in this part of the country, to some extent, all Winter, but not in the form of an epidemic. This week, at Whitegate, a small village in Queenstown Harbor, there were eight cases of real Asiatic cholera.

As there are now about one thousand emigrants per week leave this place for New-York, it would be well for the authorities to keep a good lookout as the Summer approaches.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. S. EASTMAN, U. S. Consul.
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following has just been promulgated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1867.

To correct misapprehensions which have arisen as to the position and authority of the "Special Commissioner of the Revenue," Customs and Internal Revenue officers are informed that the said Commissioner is by law invested with the powers, and charged with the duties hereinafter specified, to be exercised and performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

His duties are to inquire into all the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the revenue; the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry; to mutual adjustment of the system of taxation by customs and excise with the view of insuring the requisite revenue with the least disturbance or inconvenience to the progress of industry and the development of the resources of the country; and to inquire from time to time under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, into the manner in which officers charged with the administration and collection of the revenues perform their duties; and from time to time report through the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, either in the form of a bill or otherwise, such modifications of the rates of taxation or the methods of collecting the revenues, and such other facts pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce or taxation of the country, as he may find, by actual observations of the operation of the law, to be conducive to the public interest."

To enable him properly to conduct his investigation, he is empowered "to examine the books, papers and accounts of any officer of the revenue, to administer oaths, examine and summon witnesses and take testimony," wherein every person swearing or affirming falsely is subject to the penalties and disabilities of perjury; and all officers of the Government are by law "required to extend to him all reasonable facilities for the collection of the information pertinent to the duties of his office." (See sec. 66, act of July 13, 1866.)

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Officers of Customs and Internal Revenue.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

Gen. George W. Grandey, for many years a prominent member of the House of Representatives of Vermont, and several times its Speaker, has been appointed United States Consul at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

On Saturday, for the *matinée* here, Mme. Parepa-Rosa repeated her performance of "Norma." Nothing could make more patent the spreading favor which this artist is winning than the fact that, within a single week, the one character has sufficed to attract three large audiences—and that the last was even greater than the first. This evening Mme. Rosa will appear in Donizetti's fine opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Concerts of the Week.

Signor Severini and Mr. Pease brought their succession of agreeable Monday Morning Concerts to a bright conclusion with their last. These pleasant entertainments have had a fair attendance, and they have served to make familiar to intelligent audiences the talent of an extremely pleasing tenor, and to give a deal of profitable practice to a hitherto recognized and always clever pianist. Signor Severini—who, like Madame Parepa, can sing in a little Babel of tongues—has made his way unostentatiously. His voice is clear, although light, and has been most faithful to those limited flights which he has attempted. Mr. Pease has displayed his ambition as a composer, and has not failed to exhibit some tokens of talent for that higher position. His song "Il Sospino" is quite a tasteful work. An entertainment which these two gentlemen will give to-day at 3 o'clock, in the Steinway Music-room, in aid of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association, may be looked upon, we suppose, as a species of P. S. or appendix to the regular series.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gave his fifth and last symphony soiree, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening. The programme was quite good, although it promised no novelties. Novelties, indeed, must be rare at such entertainments as this, which are made up almost entirely, and as far as regards instrumental pieces altogether, of classical music; for no music, however fine, is to be received as "classical" until it has sustained the test of time, just as no man, however virtuous in his life, can be canonized until long after his death. At the farewell symphony there were four numbers, and their order was: First, The "Two Entr' Actes to Rosamunde," by Schubert, repeated from the programme of Mr. Harrison's last popular concert. Second, "Chopin's Concerto in E Minor," for the piano, at which Mr. Emile Guyon displayed some nervous, but forcible and expressive playing. Third, The "Third Walpurgis Night," by Mendelssohn, in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Duschnitz and Miss Hostin undertook the solos, and Mr. Thomas employed the entire force of his grand orchestra, together with the chorus of the Mendelssohn Union; the Union, however, appeared somewhat reckless at those certain periods where the sudden and trying cessations of vocal sound are demanded at culminative moments, and where equally sudden and immediate outbursts are required. The orchestra was in marvelous harmony, and gave a unanimous weirdness to the heathen orgies which Mendelssohn has so perfectly expressed in the music of the Walpurgisnight. The last number on the programme was "Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, A," and must be classed among the very best of the many fine performances of Mr. Thomas' orchestra. There is something so like the expression of the four periods of the human life in the four movements of this grand symphony, that as each is heard its vivid reproduction of the feelings and ready echo in the age that it touches, for there is in the first all the vivacity of childhood, in the second the dreaminess of youth, in the third the alternate severity and fantastic flights and ambitions common to manhood, and in the fourth, as in age, a retrospection which embraces all that has gone before. Mr. Thomas conducted, as he always conducts, in the true artistic manner, without any apparent regard to the fact that an audience was observing him, and as if solely to give expression to his own emotions. The symphony *soirées* which this young chief among musicians has given have been among the worthiest musical enterprises of the entire season, and it is good to know that Mr. Thomas' perseverance in them through previous struggling times has been rewarded by their adoption at last as an institution of the Winter, which the public would greatly miss if anything should cause their interruption.

Steinway Hall.

The 30th of Mr. Harrison's Sunday Concerts, a noble one—"of lineage old" as the historical fathers in the novels used to be—took place last evening. The programme if it contained nothing very new, at least among its twelve numbers had everything that could interest and satisfy the unexorbitant mind. Some of Miss Maria Gilbert's florid piano playing, particularly her sympathetic treatment of the Romanza and Rondo from Chopin's "E Minor Concerto," and three organ Solos by Mr. G. W. Morgan, were irresistible accompaniments for the usually superbly given overtures by Mr. Thomas' orchestra; while the *debut* of Miss Rosalie Stuart added the seasoning of freshness which might have made everything admirable had that lady possessed anything more than an inflexible voice of the slightest possible education and the least possible strength. It was heard to the best advantage in a duo from "Nabucco," with Signor Steini, but in the arias from Verdi and Haydn exposed its poverty.

The friends of Miss Florence Reynolds, a promising little ten-year old resident of this City, recognizing what they consider a remarkable aptitude in musical matters in her, desire to advance her studies, and this evening they tender her a benefit at Steinway Hall. Miss Nettie Sterling, Sig. Remi and Mr. Morgan will assist.

The French Theatre.

It is remarkable how the French comedians who came among us so modestly, and have continued their performances without ostentation, have rendered some of our most cherished performers distasteful. Not because the novelty of new faces and new tongues attract us for a period to be measured by the limit of ordinary transient fancies; but because we see in them an Art to which on the American stage we are (save in exceptional theatres,) mostly strangers: the art of being natural and distinct in the most dissimilar types of nature. It has seemed, only too frequently, that whatever has once rendered our prominent performers celebrated, they stupidly insist on retaining in every character, to the surprise of good critics and the amazement of good judges. To be renowned for a particular quality is, to them, an excuse for a repetition of the once successful peculiarity in all new situations. It they have been praised for their force, they will disjoint a sentimental part to retain that estimable quality. If they have been lauded for peculiar piquancy, they will afterward burlesque tragedy. If for elegance, they will afterward blunt the edge of passion. If for beauty, they will make Apollos and Venuses of demons and hags. If for grace, they will as beggars stalk about like Kings. And all to preserve what, perhaps, they are aware is theirlonly recommendation. If they would only understand that it is better to write themselves down, *not* as the elegant, the beautiful, the forcible or the comic—but as the clever embodiment of those creations of the dramatist which were made for them to illustrate, and not to illustrate them. This consciousness of duty is one of the rare charms which make the French actors so perfect in many things and not great in one alone. They come upon the stage unassisted by either splendor or uniqueness of dress or toilet—nevertheless their fidelity of costume to the rank or period represented is a leading merit. But, still, they seem to *imitate* those ancient warriors who disencumbered themselves of every trifling ornament that might impede them in the combat; they clothe themselves with the greatest simplicity—only designing to surprise you by their acting, and through their author, and not by their appearance. In the theatre which the present association of artists (who have admirably weathered a trying season) perform most of the contemporaneous successes of the Parisian stage have been acted. Quite recently was played there "Le Supplice d'une Femme"—the piece which gave rise to such a war of letters between M. de Girardin and the younger Dumas about a year ago—and on Saturday night a comedy, or rather a laughable view of the subjects treated so seriously and melodramatically in the "Tortures of a Woman," was acted under the title of "The Torture of a Man." In this the victim is *Leonce Baudsillard*, (M. Juignet,) a rich and simple drygoods merchant, the husband of the young, charming and virtuous *Delphine*, (Mlle. Lolange;) a man, in short, whose life it would seem should be a web made of gold and silky threads were it not for the existence of *Madame Truquet*, (Mme. Daire,) his mother-in-law, and a certain remorse which preys upon his heart. The mother-in-law—that first torture, of which authors make too little account—is a superior woman. She is the widow of *Truquet* who was a solicitor, and has retained from her first marriage habits of insupportable despotism and a perfume of musty parliamentary law enough to warrant disgust in us for all legislators, past, present and future. She has the code and the commentaries at the ends of her harpy-like fingers. At a hint, and with no coaxing, she will recite, without stopping to drink, the tables and the pandects of Justinian. This amiable lady has also some feeble yearnings toward poetry, which she allies to the most fantastic realities. She vaporises in speaking of the perfume of the flowers, and she forbids her son-in-law (when he suggests a second marriage to her) to "toy with the ashes of the dead." All this would be nothing if she did not make herself always a party to the conjugal tiffs of *Leonce* and *Delphine*, to such an extent that, in spite of the love of the latter for her husband, the widow *Truquet* takes the color out of it and makes the sweetness of the young wife at times turn sour. The second torture, (and that to which the playbill alludes,) is a crime that upon a certain mad evening *Leonce* committed, or believes he committed, for his distinct recollections of the night are drowned in a glass of champagne. The facts about it are these: One day at *Felix's* he paid for two little pasties for a pretty unknown who had lost her purse; gratitude spreads suddenly in certain hearts; *Leonce*, in going to claim his twenty centimes of the Lady of the Little Pasties, allowed himself to fall into temptation; he accepted a promenade in the woods; the promenade was complicated with a supper in a private room; they ate supper and strawberries; the champagne flowed, the lights went out—and *Leonce*, whose reason was eclipsed after the second course, remembered no more! Frightful perplexity! Had he or had he not been guilty? That is his dreadful nightmare. The eccentric *Antonia* (Mlle. Delique) overwhelms him from this time forth with letters, with threats, with messengers bringing her ultimatum, &c., &c. Judge of the embarrassment of poor *Leonce*, who fears always that his one indiscretion may come to burst into his heaven of husband and son-in-law. What would *Delphine* say? What would *Mother Truquet* do? The thought of it makes him shudder. In this dilemma an old friend of *Leonce* presents himself in the household. *Monflauguin* (Mons. Edgard) is a thorough rover. He has been married—a little; but by reason of incompatibility of temper his wife has quitted him. He pays her every month an alimony of 333 francs and 33 centimes, and leads a roving life. *Leonce* confides to his friend his dark remorse. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that *Monflauguin* displeases very much the *Matron Truquet*, who bows him out with very little ceremony, and he exits in executing a dance which is a little ahead of that which David displayed before the Ark. To her written persecutions the Angel of the Pasties decides to add deeds. She comes in person to invite *Leonce* to a little supper in her house. "I will go," he says, but much less courageously than *Don Juan* in awaiting the visit of the *Commandant*. He goes; but they are interrupted by a troublesome person. He must hide. A surprise—the troublesome person is *Monflauguin* bringing the monthly payment to *Antonia* his wife! *Leonce* wishes to fly, but the little Angel of the Pasties is herself desperate, she opens the window and jumps from the third floor to the pavement of the street. This last blow finishes *Leonce*. Broken with so many emotions he goes home to his country-house, where all his friends are gaily assembled—the occasion being his birthday celebration. He hopes to escape his remorse. Impossible! Adulterer! Homicide! These two words sound in his ears like the "Never! Forever!" of the balancing pendulum of the lost. We forgot to mention that the play has also another complication, through a certain *Canuche*, (M. Delique,) a gardener-Lovelace of the house, who, though married, was engaged in courting *Antonia's* maid and several others, among them a *Julia*—something whom he had introduced into the house while *Madame Canuche* was at market. Then the pitiless *Madame Truquet*, armed with the 300th article of the civil code, declares that *Canuche* must quit the establishment, and that his wife must demand a judicial separation. At this juncture the Angel of the Pasties reappears, a happy chance having arrested her fall. Tableaux for *Leonce*—who was just mourning her death, but thanking his lady that he was rid of her. The voice of *Mother Truquet* is heard and she must hide again. After the departure of the widow another attempt is made to get the Angel of the Little Pasties out of the way; impossible. *Delphine* enters—and back *Antonia* goes to her hiding place. These attempts are repeated. *Antonia* in them loses her bonnet and shawl. *Leonce* hides the hat under his coat, but, unfortunately, the strings are too long. *Monflauguin* arrives just in time to aid him, and takes charge of the shawl which he conceals under his coat at the back until he resembles the camel in Mr. Van Amburgh's collection. The confusion is great. *Madame Truquet* spies all and is not to be duped by their explanations. She suspects, she feels, she knows, that a woman is there! The Sword of Damascus, or rather the famous article 390, of the Code, is suspended over the head of *Leonce*. Add that *Canuche*, believing his master to be guilty, yields to the unworthy temptation to extort hush-money and treats him as an accomplice, and you may imagine the tortures of this desperate hero. Now it has happened that immediately before the last "situation" *Leonce* has discovered from *Antonia* that he has committed no crime during that terrible supper; the most excessive audacity he was guilty of being to kiss the little Angel's hands—before the strawberries. He is chaste as Joseph after the Potiphar incident. But even if he has recovered his peace of mind the danger is not yet over. Finding *Antonia* hidden in the house, will his wife or his mother-in-law believe his protestations of faithfulness, his innocent strawberries, his platonic champagne? It is here that *Monflauguin* by an inspiration of genius saves the situation. "Yes," he says, "a woman is here—but she belongs to me!" and he enters the cabinet to bring forth the lady whom he believes to be the lover of *Leonce*, and who in reality belongs to him, for it is *Antonia* his wife. Here the comical is carried to the highest point, and it is impossible to resist such situations. *Monflauguin* takes heart, however, and concludes to live double again with the eccentric Pasty Angel, and affects to believe the explanation which *Leonce* gives him, as to the perfect continence which presided over the little supper at the famous No. 8. Even *Canuche* is pardoned, and all would have finished happily if the authors had only had the inspiration to send an attack of apoplexy to the *Widow Truquet*.

TOWN TOPICS.

The past week was of unprecedented interest to everything connected with Sunday-schools, and especially to teachers and ministers. Meetings were held every night—beginning on Sunday, the 17th inst.—under the auspices of the Sunday-school Union, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, in which eminent clergymen and lawyers of all denominations, of this City and vicinity, took part. The object of these meetings was to awaken a livelier interest among Sunday-school teachers in their work, and to devise and fix upon the best plans of conveying instruction. They were intended to be the first of a series of similar meetings to be held occasionally throughout the country, under the supervision of Rev. J. H. Vincent, an earnest laborer in this special field of usefulness. It was decided that local Sunday-school institutes should be formed in all the churches, and that teachers who follow the course prescribed should receive diplomas from the lately established "Sunday-school Normal College of New-York." During the meetings Bible classes were extemporized and taught by talented clergymen, questions were discussed and decided to the effect that teachers should be professing Christians and trained for their calling in order to come up to the standard of secular school methods of instruction—in short, that more intellectual and spiritual force should be thrown into the work. It was also recommended that teachers should hold brief prayer-meetings before every session of their schools and weekly meetings to train themselves in Bible lessons and methods of instruction. Blackboard and object teaching were recommended as the best means of illustrating Scriptural lessons to the children.

The Fulton-street daily noontide prayer meetings have come to be recognized, almost universally, as one of the good institutions of the City. Interesting experiences are often recited, and incidents savoring of romance are frequently made known. At the meeting, a few days since, a young man from the South, of good education, took part. He professed to have been risen from the depths of depravity by attending these meetings. He had been a drunkard from his youth. Disappointed in a love affair, he had lost self-control, and leaving his home had visited Cincinnati, wandering thence through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and indulging in a career of unmitigated licentiousness. Finally, he came to this City, remaining just long enough to get drunk, and then left for Boston, where he joined a temperance society, but broke the pledge almost immediately. He returned to New-York, and finding the dram-shops closed on Sundays, went over to Jersey, and again indulged in excessive drinking. Recovering from his debauch, he was led, he could not tell how, to the Fulton-street meeting, which was the more singular as he had scarcely ever entered a house of worship before. At once he was brought to repentance of his sins, and has ever since, as he says himself, "been constant in prayer and in the enjoyment of the hope of eternal happiness."

It seems by internal evidence to be Mr. Macready who has furnished to the *St. James' Magazine* (London) the account of the Astor-place Opera House riots, which occurred in this city nearly twenty years ago. The sketches which he gives of the scenes inside and outside the theatre, and of the feelings and proceedings of himself and other actors on the stage, are very vivid and very fair. But the Forrest-Macready riot, fierce, desperate and sanguinary though it was, cannot, after all, be called the greatest of New-York riots. The draft riots of July, 1863, were participated in by vastly greater numbers, covered a far greater territory, lasted a greater length of time, and resulted in greater destruction of life.

Life, which would be otherwise intolerable, is made easy and comfortable to many persons at the Home for Incurables, situated at West Farms. This deserving institution is making rapid progress toward popularity. It provides a home and kind attendance for unfortunate creatures whose maladies cannot be cured. Of such patients some are received and cared for gratuitously, while others are paid for, either by their friends or themselves. The latter class, as a rule, are charged $6 per week; but there are a few whose care is expensive and laborious for whom a higher rate is necessarily demanded.

A "City Druggist" wishes to know if we really think the law ought to be enforced which prohibits the retailing of laudanum and other drugs, which are *medicines* as well as *poisons*, except on the written order of a physician. He alleges that people are constantly calling for ten cents' worth of laudanum, to relieve themselves of minor troubles, such as the toothache, or to procure sleep, or to soothe their feelings. We assuredly think there ought to be a rigid supervision over the sale of this and similar drugs, which are so constantly in demand for purposes of self-destruction. There are preparations of opium which might safely be sold on call, but the fact that we have such a stringent law about the vending of poisons, among which laudanum is specified, shows the judgment of our highest medical and most experienced civil authorities. It may also be true enough that what is ordinarily sold as ten cents' worth of laudanum will not be likely to kill; but if one dose of this kind be not sufficient, two will be, and where one dime's worth can be procured it is easy to procure another. The present law is a necessary one, and we again warn druggists to beware of its enforcement.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 23 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at
ABBATT & MOORE'S,
No. 397 Broadway.
Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

If Life and Health can be Estimated

by dollars and cents, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The South wind breathing o'er beds of violets has been heretofore the poetic idea of voluptuous fragrance; but it is surpassed, far surpassed, by the exquisite aroma of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," PHALON & SON'S wondrous extract, distilled from the cereus grandiflora. As land-sharks are abroad, beware of counterfeits and imitations. Sold by all druggists.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

We Seldom are Called

upon to lead public attention to a delicious beverage and an efficacious remedy so worthy as HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

The eminent physicians, Drs. Crane and White, say: That it is destined to supply a want long felt in medical practice in the way of a healthful beverage.

Its effect upon the system is indeed charming. Already it is recommended by our first-class physicians, and used by the first families in the Metropolis as a beverage and a remedy of the most healing effects for weak persons, and especially for delicate ladies who cannot take porter or ale. It is extremely beneficial as it brings back the glow of health to the careworn cheek, and strengthens and braces up the system and wards off disease. Mr. Hoff has received the encomiums of all nations, and has established himself in all parts of the world, and his beverage is extensively known and used where all spirituous liquors and ales are discarded. As a health-giving beverage for the sick, and as a health-preserving beverage for the well, it has NO equal.

Price, $6 per dozen, delivered free of charge to any part of this City.

Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

Sold at druggists and grocers.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.

The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations called moth and freckles is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Waters' Piano-Fortes.

Grand, Square and Upright. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs. The best manufactured. To let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

Rheumatism.

Persons who have worn DAGGETT'S ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES say they will cure rheumatism. Sold by boot and shoe dealers.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing Machines. A new style for use by hand or foot, at $25. Principal office and salesrooms, No. 589 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin has introduced his Spring Style Hats for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and infants.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Marie Galoupeau, No. 1 Brevoort-place, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring season, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Mr. Semmons, Optician, has Removed, for the present, to No. 701 Broadway, up stairs.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved. Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUSTED—LA WALL.—On Saturday morning, March 23, by Rev. W. W. Newell, Mr. PETER V. HUSTED to Miss SABINA E. LA WALL, all of this City.

DIED.

ADDINSELL.—On Friday, March 22, LOIS, wife of George W. Addinsell, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Rev. Bishop Falkner, are invited to attend the funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 25th inst., at her late residence, Clermont-av., first house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BEACH.—On Thursday evening, March 21, MINNIE COLLES, only daughter of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 33 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUNSEN.—On Saturday, March 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Bedford-av., East Brooklyn, WILLIAM PRICE, infant son of Edward W. and Mary J. Brunsen, of Bristol, R. I., aged 1 year, 5 months and 28 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—At the New-York Hospital, on Saturday morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock, Mr. JOHN BYRNE, a devoted missionary of the Seamen's Friend Society, in the 50th year of his age. The poor have lost a friend.

Funeral at the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry-st., on Monday, 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, March 22, WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, editor of the Stamford *Advocate*.

The funeral service will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Monday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

DENISON.—On Saturday, March 23, at Oneida, N. Y., MARY W., wife of Lyman Denison, and daughter of the late N. B. Wilber.

DEAS.—At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, March 23, CHARLES DEAS, artist, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Watts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock.

GIBBONS.—On Saturday, March 23, of a long and painful illness, ROBERT GIBBONS, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with the members of Harmony Division No. 5, S. of T., and the members of the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HINCHMAN.—On Saturday morning, March 23, Mrs. JANET BRUCE HINCHMAN, in the 99th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HEDDEN.—On Sunday morning, March 24, suddenly, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Edward L. and Elizabeth C. Hedden, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 38 West 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAUNCEY.—On Sunday, March 24, JAMES LOZIER JAUNCEY, son of the late Joseph Jauncey, M. D., of Westport, Conn.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

McPHAIL.—On Saturday, March 23, LEONARD C. McPHAIL, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 97 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, March 24, at Springfield, Mass., MARIA HAINES, wife of Charles L. Moore, and youngest daughter of the late Jonathan C. Coddington.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, March 23, HENRY PHELPS, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 11½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, without further notice. Carriages will meet the Harlem train which leaves 26th-st. at 10 o'clock, at Mott Haven Depot.

RUSSEL.—On Saturday evening, March 23, suddenly, REBECCA, wife of the late Theophilus Russel, aged 61 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West 60th-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SQUIRE.—On Sunday, March 24, CHARLES SQUIRE, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from No. 8 Boorman-place, West 23d-st.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, March 23, ISAAC TAYLOR, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Barrow-st., Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 23, JOHN J. VANDERBILT, aged 38 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 716 Washington-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

WEEKS.—On Saturday morning, March 23, HENRY C., only son of Amanda G. and the late Mathew Henry Weeks, aged 2 years, and 3 months.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, George H. Ross, No. 232 East 53d-st.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,

are now offering a splendid selection of the following goods

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES:

Finest quality PARIS GRANITE DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, 142 pieces, $40.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, second selection, do., do. 164 pieces, $38.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from $75 upward.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, from $12 upward.

WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, $3 38.

Particular attention is solicited to their unequaled assortment of fine DECORATED WARE, all the choicest and most varied patterns, and well worthy of an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Services of fine rich CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 goblets, 12 champagnes, 12 wines, 12 hocks, 12 finger-bowls and 2 quart decanters, (worth $45,) for $27.

Services of fine ENGRAVED GLASS, same assortment, (worth $55,) for $35.

Services of fine CUT GLASS, fancy shapes, of 50 pieces, as follows: 12 each, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, and TWO DECANTERS, $44.

CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen, $3 25; plain do., $1 75.

ALSO A RICH SELECTION OF
FINE SOLID SILVER
(both Sterling and Coin)
PLATED WARE.
VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN STATUARY AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING, AND A
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

The Home for Fallen Women, in West Houston-st., now in operation for more than a year, has been a complete success, far beyond the expectations of those who have charge of it. A large number of young women and girls who had been led astray have been reclaimed, and restored to their friends or provided with places and employment. The house now occupied has been and is completely filled, and has proved to be altogether too small for the numbers who seek its protection and aid. It is too confined for the health of the numbers of its inmates, inadequate in rooms required for teaching them trades, whereby they may be fitted to honorably support themselves. This last feature gives to the institution one of the most important aids in the work of reform. These all combine to make a change exceedingly desirable. An opportunity just now offers for the purchase of premises which will afford greatly enlarged accommodations. The managers, feeling the urgent necessity and importance of a change, take this method to appeal for funds to secure it. The purchase cannot be effected unless a generous public, sympathizing in this important and hitherto neglected work of benevolence, will render immediate aid. About $30,000 are needed to complete the purchase. Those who may read this appeal are earnestly requested to send their donations, large or small, to either of the undersigned managers, while those who are blessed with wealth are entreated to contribute largely to forward a charity of such pressing necessity to the welfare of individuals and society.

A. R. WETMORE, No. 61 Vesey-st.
REV. E. D. G. PRIME, 37 Park-row, *Observer* Office.
R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.
STEPHEN CUTTER, No. 126 East 12th-st.
M. ALLISON, No. 307 Bleecker-st.
H. K. BULL, No. 177 Water-st.
R. L. MURRAY, No. 35 Broadway.
WALTER EDWARDS, No. 49 William-st.
J. W. HAYES, No. 40 Wall-st.
JAS. DONAGHE, Ashland House, 4th-av.
Z. S. ELY, Treasurer, No. 101 Front-st.
C. P. TUCKER, M. D., Physician, No. 342 Bleecker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

USE LYON'S

CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
The first manufactured in New-York City.
The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
The first to receive encomiums from the journals.
Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.
J. P. LYON, Wholesale Depot,
No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York.

MODE OF CREATION, ATLANTIC Gold Fields, Giving while Living, The Fishes in Convention, Carboniferous and Glacial Periods, Signs of Health—in April number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 20 cents, $2 a year. Ask your newsman for it. F. & W.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized for receiving and distributing contributions in aid of these suffering people. Donations of money, food and clothing are urgently solicited; second-hand clothing will be acceptable. The funds collected will be distributed through the medium of the clergy, of different denominations, in the destitute neighborhoods. The depot for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., is at No. 14 Bond-st., which will be open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. The depot for flour, pork, corn, or any kind of provisions, is at the store of Harris, Gaines & Co., No. 15 Whitehall-st., and at the store of March, Price & Co., No. 91 Water-st.

Donations received by ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer, No. 73 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

FROM TIME TO TIME, FORGED PAPERS in the name of some officer of these works are circulated to obtain money for persons claiming to be in distress, from accident or otherwise.

These works never sign such papers under any circumstances.

HORATIO ALLEN, President.
W. P. TROWBRIDGE, Vice-President.
J. W. STRATTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

REV. DR. CHAPIN.—SEE APRIL NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Portrait, Character and Biography. By first post. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF:

Commission previously acknowledged	$76,121 37
Receipts to date	9,566 23
Total	$85,687 60

For particulars see *Tribune* of this date.

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CAN WE THINK OF TWO THINGS AT ONCE? See answer in April number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS.

WANTED—A BOX IN THE POST-OFFICE. Address E. C., care J. M. Burnet No. 54 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY SICK PEOPLE.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other communities, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require columns, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just intimated. In a general way we base our assertion on the following points:

First—Dr. Schenck sees more patients than any other physician in the United States.

Second—He has a larger daily experience, and investigates a greater variety of diseases.

Third—His system of cure is based on nature and common sense.

Fourth—He has none of the delusions and prejudices of the old-school doctors.

Fifth—His medicines take immediate effect upon disease.

Sixth—He knows what and where diseases are before he begins to rout them.

Upon this briefly-drawn platform, and with his remarkably efficient medicines, there are comparatively few who seek Dr. Schenck that are not cured, or at all events, very much improved. It is the commonest occurrence in his practice that patients are restored to health without any apparent special difficulty; and such patients are very often those which other physicians, after trying their best in vain, had given up as hopeless. It may be that Dr. Schenck cannot cure all who go to him, but it is an established fact that the percentage is very large—so large, indeed, as to make a broad line, if not a very wide gulf of distinction, between his system of cure and all others before the public. If a curious and inquiring public were disposed to visit his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., any Tuesday, they would have ample proof that the sick are pretty well decided what physician had best be consulted; and the same public would also be likely to see scores of people made well under his treatment.

Dr. Schenck has a wonderful facility, or faculty, or intuition, or whatever else it may be termed, in finding out disease and getting hold of it. One would think he saw at once into the human system, discovered the working of every organ, measured its function, and comprehended precisely what was necessary to put it into healthy condition. Patients are not a little astonished at the Doctor's power in this respect, but undoubtedly it is the result of a life-long experience, conducted on thoroughly scientific principles. It is the knowing how to do a thing that constitutes the difference in men. The trouble with a majority of physicians unquestionably is that they start wrong, and at every step get further from a true method of curing disease. Not so with Dr. Schenck. Why he cures so many folks is that he knows exactly their ailments, and he knows also just as exactly how to dislodge and drive out disease. In such complaints as consumption, catarrh, those affecting the liver, stomach, &c., he meets the issue squarely; in other words, he takes them directly in hand, instead of the indirect, irregular, experimental and blind manner commonly pursued. It is the storming of the citadel that wins victory, not the feeble skirmish at distant points. Consumption, for instance, is treated by Dr. Schenck as a curable disease, and in eight cases in ten, even of the desperate character which so largely go to him, he finds no difficulty in curing. He begins by giving strength to the patient instead of the opposite course almost invariably pursued. The stomach and liver are put to work to help the lungs, and the poor lungs are not compelled to do duty when barely able to do any.

The reader, if sick, or has friends that are, can judge whether it is worth while to have an interview with Dr. Schenck. If health is the blessing which most people discover after it is lost, its restoration, most assuredly, deserves all possible effort. But it is quite evident that no effort, unless in the right direction, will be of use, and may be disastrous, so perilous are most of the medical systems. Who can tell the vast myriads that have been sent to an untimely grave by false and cruel medical practices? Every grave-yard is a mournful attestation of this fact. Nature is ever ready to be assisted, and only those succeed who walk the path of science by her shining side. Dr. Schenck, pining and almost disconsolate on a bed, doomed by the old school of doctors, thought and studied for himself, and the light therefrom revealed a new order of things. That order not only made him new and strong and of abiding faith, but thousands of others through his wise advice and marvelous medicines. Could the array of gratefuls he has saved from the grave be formed in column, it would be of the formidable proportions Gen. Grant was wont to wield in the memorable days now passed into magnificent history.

Why does Dr. Schenck cure so many sick people? is a very significant question, and one that a sorely disease-ridden community desire to have answered. It is already, in part at least, answered. It may also be said that no little of his remarkable success is attributable to the use of his Mandrake Pills, a medicine which is in almost universal demand, and which is most thorough and admirable in its action alike on the stomach, liver and bowels. It has been the study and labor of the medical and chemical faculties for many years to compound a pill which should possess some of the uses of calomel without its well-known baleful effects. The honor of this discovery appears to have very naturally fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Schenck. That it will prove an immense boon to the human race is quite sure, since it is doing this every day. By the timely use of these pills—which positively contain nothing that can injure the system—many a fit of sickness and many a doctor's bill might be saved. Once used—as thousands can testify—no other pill will ever be touched, and pretty certainly never taken. They cleanse, sweeten, vivify the organs just named, and thus prepare the certain way for health and strength. Further, it may be said that he cures because he is equal to the emergency. He has a plan which embraces the foundation and philosophy of disease, which is all-important. Disease once stricken at the root with intelligence, courage and persistency, is almost sure to be destroyed. Played and tampered with, it is sure to increase and strengthen. Dr. Schenck pursues the former course; other physicians, for the most part, the latter course. The result can be easily calculated, and, what is better, is daily demonstrated by Dr. Schenck.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. A full supply of his medicines may be obtained there at all times. For a thorough examination of the LUNGS with his RESPIROMETER, $5. All advice free. DEMAS BARNES & CO., general wholesale agents for this City.

PORTRAIT, CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY of Prof. AGASSIZ, in April number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS.

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FINANCIAL

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.

Full particulars furnished by
F. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14—	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	298,638 34	
Total		$2,886,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:		
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, salvage, &c.		425,548 42
Cash		91,778 04
Bills Receivable		943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected		84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies		3,103 0
Total		$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.		$3,606,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.		2,575,462 28
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$1,030,606 86
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36—	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at	$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75	1,356,157 59
	$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in	500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
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JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
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MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 212 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST., N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, [illegible] o'clock M. to [illegible] o'clock P. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N.'s	[illegible]	[illegible]

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rate.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF FIRST DIVISION
Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota.
7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road, at the very low price of 80c. upon the dollar; their bonds are but $10,000 per mile, (being less than the cost of the iron,) and are a mortgage upon the road and its equipments. The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
COR. NASSAU AND PINE-STS.,
Opposite United States Treasury, New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

$23,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

Bids for the above loan will be opened on April 1.

We will include in the bid of our Philadelphia house the proposals of other parties, either at fixed limits or to be included in our award.

Such proposals should be sent to us on or before the 30th inst. JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 383, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, March 20, 1867.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1867, on the Bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad, will be paid at maturity on presentation of coupons at the Continental National Bank, New-York. O. WELCH, Secretary.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by STOUT, THAYER & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, March 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 25th inst. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS BANKER'S SAFE FOR sale, Herring's make with inside burglar proof and combination lock, largest size as good as new. Address F Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 333 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Six per cent. paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000 free from Government tax.
Deposits now draw from April 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
Money deposited now bears interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK A. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, April 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend a. the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the United States tax on the same has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of March, instant, and opened on the 11th day of April, proximo.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION MEETING.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, at hotel corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Property owners are particularly invited.
ALEX. THAIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,600 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

10,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kind as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples.

20,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

3,300 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar to bear the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be sixteen ounces to the pound, one-half sizes, the remainder twelves.

210 barrels Salt HERRINGS.

500 gallons assorted mixed PICKLES, in iron-bound kegs, ten gallons each.

1,392 cans assorted Fruits.

768 cans assorted Vegetables.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and packed twenty-four in a box, the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn-meal, beans, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, fruits, and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled, according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn-meal, beans, fruits and vegetables, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S..

SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION.—LEAGUE ISLAND, March 22, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *New Ironsides*, will be received at this office until 1 P. M., of the 16th of April, 1867, when they will be opened. The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales which is to be paid to the salvors, also the time within which the work is to be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is removed, and the work completed to its satisfaction. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as she lies, the proposition must state the time within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers; and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, of the amount of weight of iron-plating, machinery, boilers, and other articles in this ship.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. S. GLISSON,
Commandant Naval Station.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 31st inst., for the following Supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*—to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1,225 sheets Yellow Metal, 22 oz. and 32 oz.; 600 lbs. 1¼ Composition Sheathing Nails.
1,577 lbs. ¾ Composition Spikes; 25 lbs. Clout Nails; 800 lbs. ¾ Wrought Spikes.
3,072 lbs. Bolt Copper, ⅝ to 1; 3,300 Copper Rings, ⅝ to 1; 4,230 Iron Rings, ¾ to ⅞.
10,000 Yellow Pine Deck Plugs, 1 and 1¼; 12 Pitch Mops.
400 feet Boiler Felting, 1 inch thick, wool backed and tacked.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
25 plates Charcoal Boiler Iron, to stand flanging, 1,72x [illegible], and 74,74x30x⅜.
[illegible] Angle Iron, Ulster, 14 feet x 1⅝x2-16; 20 feet Round Iron, 6-16.
[illegible] T Iron, 3½; 57 feet Bar Iron, Ulster, 3½x1¼, in [illegible] lengths.
7,000 Rivets, per pattern, 6,000 ¾, 1,000 ⅝, [illegible] 1½, and [illegible], all ⅞-16, Ulster Iron.
3,000 lbs. Pure Lead Pipe Paint.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
[illegible] feet Iron Pipe, [illegible] Elbows and 25 Unions, ¾ to 2½; 10 Return Bends, 2;
24 Reducers, ⅝ to 2½; 27 Tees, ½ to 2; 28 Nipples, ⅜ to 2½; 2 Steam Traps;
1 Flanges, 2½ to 6½; 1 Square Radiator, 60 pipes; 1 Round Radiator, 30 pipes.
300 Lap-welded Iron Boiler Tubes, 6 ft. 7 in. long, 3½ outside diameter.
78 Seamless Brass Boiler Tubes, 60⅝ long, 2x2⅝ outside diameter, No. 11 wire gauge.
4 Screw Punches, assorted dies, 1, ¾ and ⅝; 20 Jack Screws, 18 long.
200 Brushes for Tubes, Martin's Boilers; 12 barrels Liquid Asphaltum.
2½ tons Salisbury Cold Blast Charcoal Pig Iron, No 1.
1 Steam Pump, smallest size for a launch, 3½ steam cylinder.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
16 tons ¾ to 1½ Round and 4 tons 1¼ to 1¼ Square Ulster Iron.
6 bars Flat Iron, 7x1⅜.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
3,060 Barrel Hickory Hoop Poles; 6 dozen patent Brass Padlocks.

Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of Supplies awarded*. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OCEAN STEAMER MAILS.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President on the 18th inst., is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco in California, and Portland in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York, via Panama, to San Francisco: *Provided*, That the cost of said service shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General, after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids for performance of the service herein provided for, for at least thirty days, in at least one newspaper published at San Francisco, and one paper published at Portland, Oregon, and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder."

In compliance with this resolution
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of June 3, 1867, (to be decided by the 8th,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14,835, from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, and back, three times a month, in suitable and safe steamships, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect closely with the departures of those ships for Panama; the trips to and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and contract, as required by law, for the faithful performance of the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, and their sufficiency certified to by a Postmaster or a Judge of a Court of Record; and no bid can be considered which proposes a compensation greater than that named in the law.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14835, between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General dated Feb. 25, 1867, in suitable and safe steamships, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 14835 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient sureties.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

Bids should be sealed, addressed "Second Assistant P. M. General," and superscribed "Proposals for route No. 14,835, Cal.," and sent by mail.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN } Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

FROM TIME TO TIME, FORGED PAPERS in the name of some officer of these works are circulated to obtain money for persons claiming to be in distress, from accident or otherwise.

These works never sign such papers under any such circumstances.
HORATIO ALLEN, President.
W. P. TROWBRIDGE, Vice-President.
J. W. STRATTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE BLISS, Thomas P. Eldridge, James H. Dunham and Isaiah V. Carpenter, plaintiffs, *against* BERNARD ROSENTHAL, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, New-York City within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventeen cents, with interest on nine hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-six cents from the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and interest on three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents from the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs of this action.

G. A. SEIXAS, plaintiffs' attorney,
No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1867. G. A. SEIXAS, plaintiffs' attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.] law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of COMBS & APPLETON, and will continue, at No. 121 West-st., the flour, grain and commission business heretofore conducted by the late firm of COMBS & VANDYCKEL.
HENRY COMBS,
WILLIAM APPLETON, JR.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—A good paying business; stock of fancy dry-goods, consisting of ribbons, flowers, laces, embroideries, etc., with lease of building for five years, and good will, for sale. Location, Broadway, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. No agents need apply. Address Post-office Box No. 974.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name; R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DRY GOODS STORE IN 3D-AV between 23d and 28th sts.; three years' lease, without stock if desired. Address A. D., Box 143 *Times* Office

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMP AND oil store; entire house, with lease. Inquire at No 256 16th-av.

PETROLEUM OIL WELL, PRODUCING and two acres of land, to sell for cash or exchange Inquire at No. 241 Water-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Canal and Bleecker sts.:
A plot, with buildings, 75x200 feet.
ALSO,
Near Spring-st., 25x200 feet.
ALSO,
Near Canal-st., a large plot, with buildings.
ALSO,
Canal-st., two large corner properties.
ALSO,
A first-class store near Broadway, leased for $12,000 per annum. Price $150,000.
ALSO,
A first-class store near Broadway, leased for $25,000. Price $175,000.
ALSO,
Lot with building on Mercer-st., between Grand and Canal sts. Price $42,500.
ALSO,
On Howard-st. near Broadway, 25x100. $35,000.
ALSO,
On Howard-st., near Broadway, 25x115. $45,000.
ALSO,
On White-st., between Broadway and Church-st., 25x 95. $41,000.
ALSO,
On Prince-st., 25x25. $18,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
Messrs. A. & B. would respectfully solicit parties desiring to sell real estate to send description of the same, as they have numerous applications for all kinds of property, particularly for store and dwelling-house property. No charge unless sale is effected by us.

THE HIGH RENTS INDUCE THE SUBscriber to offer property at such prices and on such terms that men of moderate means can purchase lots and establish homes by paying on them monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual installments, the same amounts they are now paying in rents. By this means the occupant becomes the actual owner, and can pay for his home in two or three years. The lots are on 1st-av., from 69th to 71st st., and on various cross streets. Apply, after 10 A. M., to the owner, H. BABCOCK, 58th-st. and East River.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Chatham-square, consisting of a six-story brick building, basement and sub-cellar, containing shafting, belting, patent steam elevator, and heated throughout with steam; size of factory 24.8 front; 47.8 rear; 75 deep. Also a one-story brick building, tin roof, (adjoining) containing engine, two boilers and shaving room in basement, 24.11 front; 67.7 deep, and a four-story brick building in rear of engine building, 24.8 front; 27 deep; whole front on Pell-st., 73.1, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Pell-st., New-York. Title indisputable.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 271 Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; has all modern improvements; finished in black walnut and rosewood, and elaborately frescoed throughout in encaustic; the furniture can be had if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, south side East 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; first class; 25x65; very conveniently arranged; in excellent order and comfortably furnished. For sale or to lease with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON NORTH-east corner 3d-av. and East 72d-st., having a frontage of 76 feet 8 inches on 3d-av. and 235 feet on 72d-st.; this is one of the finest properties on the island; 72d-st. is 100 feet wide. Inquire in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; a delightful situation; black walnut staircase throughout; first floor finished elegantly in black walnut and rosewood. Apply to the owner, No. 81 Chambers-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., corner Lexington-av.; 90th is one of the streets which have a park entrance; property in this locality is improving very rapidly. Price $2,500 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM HOUSES, BROWN-stone, brick and frame, modern style and conveniences, on both streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired; also, great variety choice building lots, on "Boulevards," 125th-st., &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 4th-av., a first-class three-story brick house in perfect order, completely and elegantly furnished; possession at any time; price for house and furniture, $32,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 39th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., furnished or unfurnished; full size lot. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTEEL HOUSE, IN West 25th-st.; all modern improvements; price $11,500. This is a cheap house; will rent for $1,500 per year. F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway. Room No. 29.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house in Perry-st., now being finished, situated on south side of Perry-st., fourth house west of 4th-st. Inquire in office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic frame dwelling, with all improvements, situated on 78th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, No. 1,338 3d-av.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seaman's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brick house and lot on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; furnished if desired. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHout furniture, a good substantial three-story brick house in good order, No. 228 West 22d-st. Apply on the premises.

A.—THE PROPERTY NOS. 35 AND 37 Worth-st., opposite H. B. Claflin & Co's, for sale. Apply to ASA HOYT, on the premises, from 11 to 12 A. M.

A BARGAIN IN HARLEM—FIVE LOTS AND two frame cottages; garden, carriage-house, &c.; north side 143d-st., near 8th-av.; all for $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLY LOcated houses and lots, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, near Prospect Park, a beautiful residence, combining city and country, large house, replete with every modern improvement, fine billiard-room, bowling-alley and large new stable and 38 lots laid out in lawn, garden and orchard, with over one hundred of the choicest fruit trees; no better chance for investment of capital can be found, as the lots alone are worth the price asked, and over $60,000 have been spent in improvements. Price $60,000, or $40,000 for house and 19 lots, containing all improvements. Rent $2,500 per annum. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or F. A. SCHRODER, No. 258 Pearl-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKlyn, No. 176 Ross-st., three-story, attic, basement, high stoop house, 22x50, with extension to second story; replete with every convenience; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; built in best manner by present occupant, including burglar alarm; also brick stable, chicken-house, and four extra lots stocked with every variety of fruit, including grapes, apples, pears, quinces, berries, &c.; 35 minutes by cars to Fulton Ferry, and ten minutes' walk to Williamsburg ferry. Price $28,000 for whole, or will be sold separately to suit purchaser. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, the two and a half story English basement brick house, No. 98 Clermont-av.; the house is 70 feet deep, with three rooms on the first floor; it is heated by Ellis' hot water apparatus; has a burglar alarm attached and a greenhouse connected; it contains all modern improvements and is in first-rate order; fine garden and plenty of fruit; lot 50x125; price $18,000; rent $1,800. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or F. A. SCHRODER, No. 258 Pearl-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, PRICE $10,500, one of the most complete and comfortable houses in the city, and in perfect order; brick, 2½ stories front, full 3 stories in rear, basement and sub-cellar; range, heater, stationary tubs, bath-room, sewer, two water-closets, shutters inside and out, walls painted or papered, weather strips; 11 rooms, grape-arbor, vines, &c.; lot 20 feet 10 inches by 100 feet; location excellent, and within 25 minutes' walk of ferries; possession April 15, or sooner. For permits call on S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—Nine valuable building lots, each 20x100, on Vanderbilt-av., east side, near Park-av., Brooklyn, will be sold at private sale; if not sold prior to March 27th inst., at auction at 12 M. of that day, by JACOB COLE, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M. to P. W. OSTRANDER, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

BARGAIN.—HOUSE 14 ROOMS, 8 LOTS, IN Brooklyn, $6,500. Fine property at Fort Lee to lease for three years at $700. JAQUESS, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a second floor, in all five rooms, croton and gas, in a medium size house and respectable neighborhood; location below 24th-st.; would prefer to be with a party owning and occupying the premises; unexceptionable reference given; rent moderate. Address E. J. P., Box No. 1,955 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, without children, would like to hire four rooms, on the third floor of a house, suitable for housekeeping, at a rent of $25 a month, from the 1st of May. Address G. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a small cottage within one hour of the City. Send full particulars to S. C. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, about one hour's ride from the City; rent must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, G. N., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

STABLE.—WANTED, STALL FOR ONE HORSE, room for feed-box and cart under cover. Address Box No. 2,451 New-York Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
IN BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

The country seat of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., known as the "Orchard," located near the centre of the beautiful and attractive borough of Binghamton, county seat of Broome County, N. Y. Mansion spacious, out-buildings numerous and complete. Quantity of ground about 12 acres. Shaded and fruited suitable for a gentleman's residence, and is, all-in-all, one of the most complete and desirable estates in interior or southwestern New-York. A bargain is offered to a purchaser.

Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
A FINE FRUIT FARM.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE LOCATION.
TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

25 acres of improved land; dwelling, 1,500 fruit trees, carriage-house, barn, ice-house entirely new; grounds well laid out; 10 acres of lawn. This place is very desirable as a Summer residence, and will make a choice investment, as it will be sold a bargain.
A. C. DUNHAM, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

The mansion house, and grounds adjoining, late the residence of Calvin G. Williams, deceased, in Stonington, Conn. The house is 50x56 feet, with an L, two full stories, in good order, and remarkably well built, with barns and other outbuildings, a good fruit garden, well inclosed, and about twelve acres of land adjoining. It is pleasantly situated in sight of the village depot, where four trains for New-York and Boston *via* Shore Line Railroad stop daily. The property will be sold very low. For terms, &c., apply to
HENRY P. HAVEN,
Administrator,
New-London, Conn.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 182 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—A desirable family residence, convenient to railroad depot; lot 4?x185, and house with nine apartments; gas in; price $7,500; more ground can be obtained if desired. Address H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees in great variety and profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The entire furniture, or a part, can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st. Houses and farms in Montclair for sale by
W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—ON CASTLETON Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with ice-house, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOMESTEAD FARM NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—100 acres, under superior cultivation; fruit of all kinds; nearly new modern house, 12 rooms; house beautifully shaded; 2 barns, 2 cow-houses, 2 carriage-houses, 3 barracks, machine-house and other outbuildings; a splendid farm and in perfect order; price only $13,000; terms easy. Also, small farms.
PETTIT & FRAZEE,
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 30 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 822 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT HASTINGS—A new and beautiful stone house, 34 by 38 feet, two stories and attic, situated immediately on the Hudson River, of which it commands an extensive view; built and finished in the best manner for the owner's own use; water and gas pipes throughout. The garden and grounds contain about eight acres, and are tastefully laid out and planted with shade and fruit trees. Apply to THEODORE ALLEN, No. 45 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A delightful country residence on Jamaica-av., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about four acres of land well laid out, with fine shade trees, large vegetable garden, &c.; good stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; house built in the most substantial manner, and supplied with water and gas. Apply on the premises to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, or to J. L. McKEEVER, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., A large and attractive house, nearly new, with ten full lots of ground, including a most valuable corner and on the crown of the hill; six rooms on first floor; heater, water, stationary tubs, &c.; plenty of shade from fine old trees; neighborhood unexceptionable; cars pass every ten minutes within one block of the premises. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, or address Box No. 384 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN the village of Yonkers; large house, with furniture; all modern improvements; stable, gardener's house, greenhouse filled with choicest flowers, hot and cold graperies; fine views; about two acres of land; fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful building site of nearly two acres, with cottage on same. For terms, &c., apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson River, a large and elegantly finished house, with one acre of ground. The house is heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water through the house, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling, beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. For further information apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GLEN Cove, L. I., containing 45 acres of pine land, large house, barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, fine orchards of grafted fruit, stream of water, convenient to cars and steamboats; will be sold at a bargain, or rented low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to
KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and East River; grounds 154x150; all kinds of fruit trees, stable, hennery, &c., in perfect order. Address GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A VERY desirable three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 168 Grand-st. Apply to A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.; D. E. CULVER, No. 133 Hudson-st., Jersey City, or to the present occupant on the premises. Price $10,000; terms easy; possession any time after April 10.

A COUNTRY SEAT, 28 MILES FROM this City, by New-Haven Railroad or Sound steamers, containing ten acres, with nice buildings, choice fruit, fine shade, good neighborhood, convenient to churches, and perfectly healthy; price $9,500; terms easy. Apply No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—About 10 miles from City Hall; one mile from Harlem Railroad Station, Tremont or Fordham. House has 13 rooms, range, furnace and bath; good stable; 1¾ acres land handsomely laid out and stocked with fruit. Apply to W. R. WOOD, No. 285 Front-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE with fifty acres excellent land; three miles north of New-Haven; commanding fine views; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house; beautifully shaded lawn; farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order. Apply at Earle's Hotel, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGE FOR SALE ON the Deal Turnpike, a short ride from the Long Branch Depot, commanding a view of the sea; 20 acres of good land attached; apple orchard and shade trees. Address J. C. WHITE, No. 124 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHing, with possession, a very handsome cottage, 38x27; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; healthy location; 5 minutes from depot; trains hourly. Apply on the premises, or to
S. L. HENDERSON, No. 78 South-st., New-York.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—LARGE BRICK house for sale, well situated, with two springs on place, and nearly two acres of ground; never used except for private residence, but suitable for boarding-house or club of gentlemen; in good repair; possession given immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME FARM of 73 acres, with plain farm buildings, fine views and choice fruit; soil, fences, timber and water unexceptionable. Location near Peekskill.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the railroad, a neat two-story frame house, and lot 100x120; location healthy, and convenient of access; ground well stocked with fruit. Price $4,250. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LODI VILLAGE, N. J., TWO houses and stable; 30 City lots near Church and schools, within three minutes from depot, separate or together. Apply at No. 100 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE GENTEEL COTTAGE house in the best location in Newark, N. J.; Price $5,000. F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room 29.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, 17 miles from City, by car or boat, desire a party of four to six gents, or family of adults; first-class board, stabling, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD IN a private family in Morristown, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 100 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.—250 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE PARsonage of All Souls' Church, No. 8 Gramercy Park; a roomy and completely furnished house, to a private family only, for one year. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE in best part of Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, with a front on side street also. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR the High Bridge, a new, large brick house, with stable and carriage-house and two acres of land. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

3 story H. S. B. H. West 22d-st.	$2,700
4 story E. B. B. S. house, furnished, 42d-st.	3,600

Cottage at Islip. Houses at Morrisania.
Country Seat at Tubby Hook. Permits of
VAN ZANDT BROS.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN SOUTH BERGEN, FOR SIX months, with the furniture, one of the largest and finest, most valuable and best located properties on the Hill, with one and one-half acres of ground beautifully laid out; plenty of shade and abundance of fruit; stables, hennery, &c.; price $250 per month. Apply to S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, (cars from Jersey City pass the door,) or address Box No. 384 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, 92D and 94th sts. and Hudson River, near Central Park, the residence of the late Mrs. Wm. Weyman, comprising a convenient and commodious dwelling, stable; coach, ice and other out houses; garden well stocked; shade and fruit trees in luxuriant variety; in all about ten acres of land; possession on or before April 30. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDE, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO RENT—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, PRICE $250, part of a nice country residence at Glen Cove, L. I., consisting of six rooms, kitchen and conveniences; part of garden may be rented if required. The house is accessible by steamboat and railroad. For particulars apply to, or address, SAMUEL HARROLD, after 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 86 Madison-st., New-York. N. B.—The above may be rented for a longer period if required.

TO LET—ON 4TH-AV., NEAR UNION-SQUARE, a three-story house, suitable for respectable business purposes, or as private dwelling-house; contains gas and water, marble mantels and grates, good front and back basement, with yard conveniences. For full particulars apply at No. 146 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply through the week.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A PARTY having lease of a furnished house until Oct. 1 next would like to relet it from May 1; house is thoroughly furnished and in perfect order, and location very desirable. There would be no difficulty in extending lease for two or three years if desired. Address Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—ON THE south side of Long Island, 60 miles from the City by railroad; the house is large and convenient, beautifully situated near the water, and will be rented furnished or unfurnished at a very low rent; outbuilding, including ice-house, in good condition. For full particulars apply to J. G. FLOYD, Jr., No. 60 William-st., second floor.

AT WHITE PLAINS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, a modern style double house, 18 rooms, just finished, on high ground; Broadway; garden fruits, flowers, &c., with carriage-house and about two acres; immediate possession. Rent $1,500; price $20,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, with garden and fruit, one to twenty acres, two miles from Nanuet, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; rent, $250 to $300; also a house, eight rooms and garden, on stage route, 5 miles from railroad, 20 from City; rent, $200. Apply at No. 100 Barclay-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FROM MAY 1, several floors in the building corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., or the engine and boiler will be sold; the first floor will make a very handsome office for any kind of business. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FROM MAY 1, the basement and one or more lofts of the first-class brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50 by 100 feet, well lighted and suited for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—IN HENRY-ST., NEAR RUTGER, choice neighborhood, a full front modern style brick house, with water, gas and fixtures, superior oilcloths; also carpetings, &c., for sale; possession early in April; rent $1,200. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES, AT REDUCED RENTS, TO LET.—Variously located; some for boarding purposes; also, a full size four-story brick house on University-place to rent; unfurnished; suitable for business or boarding purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON, A furnished country residence with coach-house and three or more acres of ground; one mile east of railroad station and steamboat landing. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require will let two furnished rooms to one or two single gentlemen without board; location in 12th-st., near 4th-av. Address FRANK, Box No. 1,176 Post-office.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET, THE UPPER OF A new drug-store, with gas, water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, well calculated for a young married dentist starting for himself in Brooklyn; rent $400. Apply on the premises, 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business the four lofts on the corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., No. 122 Chatham-st. Apply between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock A. M., to WM. R. JANEWAY, No. 51 Dey-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UPPER LOFTS, ON A CORner on Hudson-st., west of Broadway, 25x50, each. Rent $2,500.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR AT Rye, on Long Island Sound, furnished, the elegant country residence of John C. Jay (now in Europe) to a private family only; rent $2,500. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

LEASE FOR SALE—SECOND-AV., IN THE vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; three-story brick house, 13 rooms, in good order; two years' lease for sale at a bargain; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT TARRYTOWN, a snug cottage, 10 rooms, fine view, near the depot. Rent $200 per month. Cottage, 8 rooms, $150 per month. Also cottage, 9 rooms, $125 per month. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway; partly furnished; contains twenty rooms; suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house; rent $350. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, handsomely furnished throughout. For particulars apply to the owner, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 150 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO RENT—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, AN ELegantly furnished four-story high-stoop house on Madison-square; it is full size, and is complete in every respect. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN WEST 15th, 20th and 22d sts., at $2,500 to $3,000 per year. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses on Staten Island. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE, STABLE AND FOUR lots of ground on 65th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock; or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, with kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, on Morton-st. near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 32, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A COTTAGE, eight rooms, two acres of land, fine view, ½ mile from the depot. Rent $700 per year. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV., A SUperbly furnished house with extension and stable, for two or three years; rent $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON TWENTY-second-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an elegantly furnished house; rent $330 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—NEW BRIGHTON, BEAUtifully situated furnished cottage, stable and fruit garden; one year $2,000; five minutes from landing. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

A SMALL SUMMER HOTEL WITH furniture, at a favorite place of resort; part of the rent taken out in board. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

NEWLY PAINTED AND CARPETED. elegantly furnished house, 5th-av., below 14th-st.; extra size, and in most perfect order.
G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

ROOMS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE, baggage, &c., from $2 per month up. Also storage by the piece or load, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—SIX or eight houses from $2,500 to $5,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, with steam power, to let. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS. Factory, 3d-av., corner 76th-st., N. Y.

STORES TO LET, BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 Pine-st.—Five-story brick; No. 57 Warren-st., ground floor of No. 115 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house on Murray Hill; silver and linen. Possession 26th April. Apply to F. C. WEST, No. 1,129 Broadway.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE IN 27TH-ST., near 5th-av. F. F. BORRELL, No. 63 East 27th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NO. 82 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms en suite or singly, for gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either together or separately, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FROM May 1, 1867, not to exceed $20, between 20th and 30th sts., west of Broadway. Address, with particulars, J. A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A SECOND STORY SUITE OF ROOMS with superior private table, will be vacated in April; also rooms without meals to gentlemen. References required. No. 51 West 16th-st.

A PLEASANT HOME—A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor to let with first-class board; possession soon; to quiet respectable parties only. No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Mar. 30
ENGLAND, GRACE	SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Apr. 20

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $35 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN	SATURDAY, March 30
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails	SATURDAY, April 6
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH	SATURDAY, April 13

From Pier No. 20 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA	March 20
MALTA	March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Mar. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	April 3
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	April 6
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	April 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.

From Antwerp	SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York	SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION,

RETURN TICKETS, $200, GOLD.

THE INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE:
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
sail from Pier No. 45 North River, New-York,
EVERY SATURDAY.

SPEED AND ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:

New-York to Liverpool	$110	Round Trip	$175
New-York to London	115	Round Trip	186
New-York to Paris	125	Round Trip	200

Return Tickets good for twelve months.

Return Tickets, via Liverpool, London, New-Haven and Dieppe, allow Paris passengers to break the journey at Liverpool and London.

For further information apply at the offices of the Company: William Inman, Tower Building, Liverpool; Eives & Macey, No. 61 King William-st., London; Jules Decoue, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; John G. Dale, No. 111 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 27.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, Mar. 28
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, April 4
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, April 11

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. **HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES!** 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES MARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSHEL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND EXCURSION.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, April 27
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, May 25
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June 8

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.

APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.

APRIL 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, April 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on MONDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 4,
From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River.
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 30
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails April 6.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina railroad.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on April 6.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, March 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of goods per steamer *Bavaria*, from Hamburg Jan. 20 and Southampton Jan. 23, (which vessel put back to Southampton in distress,) are hereby notified that part of her cargo has been transhipped per steamer *Hammonia*, recently arrived at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will please call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 3 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $[illegible].

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow .... April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR.... May 4
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Being the entire private collections of George H. Lemist, Esq., of New-York City, and Alex. White, Esq., of Chicago.

Consisting of specimens of the most important works of the following modern masters:

The American school is represented by:
D. Huntington,
A. B. Durand,
F. E. Church,
Eastman Johnson,
S. R. Gifford,
Wm. Hart,
James M. Hart,
De Haas,
Paul Weber,
W. T. Richards,
L. R. Mignot,
A. D. Shattuck,
R. M. Staigg,
A. F. Bellows,
S. Colman,
Geo. H. Hall,
A. F. Tait,
M. B. Kittell.

The French School by the following artists:
H. Merle,
Fauvelet,
Beranger,
Toulmouche,
F. Willems,
Hamon,
Fichel,
Lambinet,
Brillouin,
C. Troyon,
Edward Frere,
Plassan,
De Jonghe,
E. Voillemot,
Trayer,
H. Baron,
Compte Calix,
A. Jourdan,
Girardet,
Guillemin.

The Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools are represented by:
Heilbuth,
Joseph Lies,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Carl Hubner,
Boser,
B. C. Koek Koek,
Hamman,
Dieffenbach,
Hiddeman,
Prof. Jordan,
Prof. Grund,
Prof. Hildebrandt,
Verschuur,
Preyer,
Verboeckhoven,
L. Robbe,
L. De Beul,
F. E. Meyerheim,
Gesselschapp,
Van Schendel,
Calisch,
Dillens,
Moesinger.

with others of the American, French, Flemish and English Schools. To be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, at their Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, March 27, and THURSDAY, March 28.

They will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 22d inst., from 8½ A. M. until 10 P. M. to day of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., successors to J. E. COOLEY. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26 AND 27, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
BOOKSELLER'S STOCK.

Sold singly or in quantities; embracing a miscellaneous collection of books, history, biography, poetry, novels, travels, &c. The catalogue contains many of the publications of Harper & Brothers, Ticknor & Fields, Carleton, D. Appleton & Co., Peterson Brothers, &c., in quantities. Catalogues ready.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

A gentleman's private library, consisting of choice and valuable editions of American and English books, many in elegant bindings; also, a choice collection of French, German and Spanish literature, the latter specially rich in scarce and valuable works.

Among the books will be found Waverley Novels, 25 vols., full calf; Edinburg Review, complete to 1862, with indexes, in all 99 vols., full calf, a superb set; Quarterly Review, 91 vols., half-Russia; Bayle's Dictionary, 5 vols., folio, full calf, a fine copy; Bell's British Theatre, 34 vols., full calf; Berlin and Dresden Galleries; Hallam's Works, 9 vols., half calf; Dickens' Works, 17 vols.; Milton's Prose Works, 7 vols., full calf; Publishers Circular, (London,) 28 vols., full calf; Voltaire's Works, 70 vols., full calf, gilt edge, a superb set; Walpole's Letters, 14 vols., full calf, &c. The collection of FRENCH AND SPANISH LITERATURE surpasses in extent and value anything of the kind ever held in this country. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.
Office Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 314 VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BUILDING PLOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.—To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of Mrs. Hicks, in the village of Newtown, Queens County, L. I. This property is near Maspeth, L. I., very handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive front on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit; outbuildings commodious and convenient, with a good barn and other outbuildings in complete order. This place is pleasantly situated, about three miles from New-York.

Also four lots, with good house thereon, situated near the village of Maspeth. Also two well-built tenement-houses, with barns, sheds, &c. in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To attend the sale take Flushing Railroad cars at Hunter's Point at 8¼, 9¼ and 11¼ A. M., returning at 3¼, 4¼, 6¼ and 6½ P. M.

There will be sold at the same time and place, and on same terms, a small farm of five acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a well-built two-story house, 30x25, with wing, nicely finished.

For further information apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry,
The Revenue Steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA;
full-rigged brig; burden 538 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1856. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lunn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 125 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two three-story, high-stoop brick houses and the lots on the south side of this street, being 47 feet front and only 103 feet west of Broadway. This property will now rent for about $6,000 per annum, and with small alterations can command more. A very peculiar position makes it also the key of an important building on Broadway. The sale will be positive and terms liberal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF NO. 62 VARICK-ST. BY ORDER of the Supreme Court. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., under the direction of Walter Edwards, Jr., Referee:

VARICK-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story and attic brick building, No. 62 Varick-st., 25 feet north of Laight-st. House 25 by about 60 feet. Lot 25x100 feet.
O. E. STRONG, Attorney.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 23,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 84 Cedar-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping and at their salesroom.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 1[illegible], 1867.
SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORES ON WASHINGTON AND BRIDGE STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The substantial six-story brownstone store, No. 34 Washington-st., 50 feet south of Morris-st., 25x80.6; iron shutters front and rear. Leased one year from May 1, 1867, at $4,000 per annum.

BRIDGE-ST.—The valuable lot, with five-story front and four-story rear buildings, No. 27, between Whitehall and Broad sts., 16.7 front, 24.3 rear by 78 feet. Leased two years from May 1, 1867, at $1,400.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—THE sale of the furniture, &c., in the Maison Doree, No. 42 East 14th-st., will be continued on MONDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the above place.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Horses, wagons, harness, and everything belonging to a large stable.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern:) $62,000 Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds (Hypothecated) $1,000 each.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, April 4, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent Treasury Department,
600 BALES NORTH CAROLINA AND SAVANNAH COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,
two days before the sale.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 25 Peck-slip and No. 257 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE.

75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April, 1867.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
VARICK-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the fine two-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 116 Varick-st., near Broome. Lease from Trinity Church, seven years to run, with covenants for renewal of twenty-one years. House about 40 feet deep, with extension, and contains modern improvements. Lot, 24.1x100. For map, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MURRAY-HILL LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PARK, OR FOURTH-AV.—12 lots, lying in one parcel, situate on the westerly side of 4th-av., northerly side of 39th-st. and southerly side of 40th-st. Park-av. is 140 feet wide, and one of the most beautiful avenues in the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 117TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

117TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side of 117th-st., 125 feet east of 9th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
5,078 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Cargo bark *Nuovo Mondo*, from Naples.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE, FIGURES, GROUPS, VASES, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 26 and 27, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the largest and finest collections of statuary, marble figures and groups ever offered in this country, the importation of
F. ZANNONI & CO.

The catalogue will include the following works, all of which are of the highest artistic finish:
Madonna, Psyche, Dancing Girls,
Apollo, Guitar Player, Bacchante,
Diana, Summer, Dice Players,
Sorrow, Venus and Cupid, Goddess of Water,
Shepherd, Mercury, Fisher Girl,
Playing Cupids, Venus after Bath,
and many others, comprising 40 pieces, just landed in this country, together with marble and alabaster Florentine vases, Florentine mosaic tables, marble pedestals, alabaster ornaments, Parian groups and figures, Parisian bronze and gilt clocks, &c. Catalogues ready Monday morning, March 25.

The Carrara marble statuary figures will be sold at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. — Vanderbilt-av., one door north of Gates-av., Brooklyn:

The FURNITURE remaining in the house, consisting of Arminster, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, six pair linen window shades, handsome marble-top chestnut chamber furniture, trimmed with walnut; walnut extension table and dining chairs, lounge, hair mattresses, feather bolster and pillows; three valuable landscape paintings, all nearly as good as new.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 39 Sidney-place, between Livingston and State sts:

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO AND CARPETS—Rosewood 7-octave piano, "Linden & Fritz;" walnut parlor suite, green and silk reps; do. do., in green reps; walnut library bookcase, marble-top centre tables, two oval mirrors, fine engravings, walnut marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, extension table, chairs, lounges, china, Brussels and other carpets, oilcloths, &c., &c. Also, a cabinet sewing-machine, Wheeler & Wilson's.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BUILDING LOTS ON 1ST-AV., AVENUES A AND B AND 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

1ST-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner 1st-av. and 82d-st.

AVENUE A.—One lot on southeast corner Avenue A and 82d-st.

AVENUE A.—Two lots on west side, between 81st and 82d sts.

AVENUE B.—Four lots on west side of Avenue B, between 81st and 82d sts.

82D-ST.—Seven lots on south side, 98 feet east of Avenue A.

82D-ST.—Four lots on south side, 106 feet 6 inches west of Avenue A.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 6TH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV.—Two lots on the west side of 6th-av., 50 feet 2 inches south of 54th-st. Each 25.1 by 100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHEEVER-PLACE AND HICKS-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CHEEVER-PLACE—The handsome three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 1 Cheever-place, 75 feet south of Harrison-st., 25x40 feet, with all the conveniences; lot 25x83 feet 6 inches.

HICKS-ST.—2 lots east side, 75 feet south of Harrison, each 25x83 feet 6 inches.

HICKS-ST.—1 lot east side, 175 feet south of Harrison-st., 25x88 feet 6 inches.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIFTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 117TH AND 118TH STS., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

Fifty-nine valuable and beautiful lots and gores on the above avenues and streets, all ready for immediate improvement; title indisputable; terms accommodating. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, Basement No. 45 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to the 30th inst., at the same time and place. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, 25x100, being 320 feet west of 5th-av. Full particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META,
Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19	3 P. M.	Monday, 18	2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 20	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 20	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 21	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 21	8 A. M.
Saturday, 23	9½ A. M.	Friday, 22	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, 26	10½ A. M.	Monday, 25	8½ A. M.
Thursday, 28	12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27	10 A. M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.
TO-NIGHT—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The regular subscription nights during this week will be on
MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
There will be NO PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, on account of the Arion ball taking place at the Academy on that evening.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock,
(Eleventh Subscription Night,)
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BERNARDI, BACELLI.
Conductor .... Sig. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, March 26,
(Twelfth Subscription Night,)
Last night but one of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
when will be produced Mozart's immortal masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI.
Attention is respectfully directed to the immense cast, including, also,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
MISS McCULLOCH,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, BACELLI, FOSSATI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
for the first time in his great role of LEPORELLO.
ON WEDNESDAY—NO PERFORMANCE.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY—A FAVORITE OPERA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
In active preparation and will be shortly produced, Petrella's new comic opera,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
The sale of reserved seats or tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
Second and last appearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the same matchless cast as produced in New-York.
Seats can now be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
SIXTH ANNUAL
FANCY-DRESS BALL
OF THE
PURIM ASSOCIATION.

The Directors announce that the subscription books will positively close on TUESDAY. Subscriptions will be received by

A. L. Sanger, No. 78 Nassau-st.; A. Tauzer, No. 267 Canal-st.; M. S. Isaacs, No. 78 Nassau-st.; M. H. Moses, No. 49 Vesey-st.; L. G. Schiffer, No. 38 Vesey-st.; S. Weill, No. 82 Warren-st.; E. Milius, No. 273 Broadway; L. M. Phillips, No. 38 West 12th-st., and George S. Levy, Secretary, (with Crolius, Knapp & Co., No. 19 Mercer-st.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.
Under the auspices of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
BY
MAX MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

Tickets of admission	$1 50
Reserved Seats	2 00
Family Circle	1 00
Private Boxes	10 00

The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at the Library, Astor-place, and No. 59 Liberty-st., at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.
BENEFIT
of Miss
FANNY MORANT.
When will be given
A GREAT AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT.
Box-book now open.

ARION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL
will come off in its usual splendor and joviality on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The ball will open at 9 o'clock with the grand Masquerade Procession, in which the fooleries of the year 1866 will pass review before his Highness Prince Carneval. Numerous carnevalistic performances and drolleries at intervals during the night.

Three grand orchestras, (of 148 performers,) under the leadership of Carl Anschutz, F. Riekel and F. A. Schmidt.

Costumer, C. Buchheister, who will also have a splendid assortment of costumes and fancy dresses for hire during the ball.

Supper—by Mr. H. Wilke—will be served a la carte from 10 o'clock to the close of the ball.

No person admitted to the floor before the opening procession has moved off. Up to 12 o'clock masks only will be allowed on the floor.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, at $10 each, also extra ladies' tickets at $3 each, can only be had from the members of the Society, of which we name:
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Em. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
E. Shultze, No. 63 Cedar-st.
G. Gunther, No. 103 William-st.
A. Ruckel, No. 24 John-st.
J. O. Hundt, No. 46 Dey-st.
J. Stadermann, No. 287 Broadway.
A. Trachsess, No. 131 Grand-st.
W. Candidus, No. 46 Bleecker-st.
Geo. Hanft, No. 697 Broadway.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Geo. Hock, No. 41 8th-st.
For boxes apply to Messrs. E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros. No. 697 Broadway, the Executive Committee.

STEINWAY HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of little Florence Reynolds, MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867. The following artists have kindly volunteered: Miss NETTIE STERLING, contralto; Signor REMI, baritone; Mr. J. A. DAWSON, pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist; Mr. J. P. MORGAN, organist. Tickets, $1.

THE DRAMATIC COMMITTEE

IN AID OF THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND
have the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of L. B. LENT, Esq., there will be
A MATINEE
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
On MONDAY, March 25, at 2½ o'clock,
for the benefit of the destitute and suffering people of the South, on which occasion will be presented a most attractive programme introducing the entire strength of the
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

ON EXHIBITION FREE.

The beautiful collection of pictures by modern masters is now on exhibition free at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, and will continue so till 27th and 28th inst.

ART NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY invited to examine the two private collections of paintings now on exhibition at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. They will be found on examination to excel any collection offered in this City with the exception of the celebrated John Wolfe collection. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Oratorio of ELIJAH will be rehearsed THIS EVENING at the Society's rooms, corner Union-square and 15th-st. D. B. JOHNSTON, F. Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANY STOCKHOLDERS wishing to dispose of two or four shares of stock at a fair price will find a purchaser by addressing M. H., Box No. 3,949 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE—ONE BILLIARD TABLE, PHELAN combination cushion, full size, with balls and cues, at No. 28 West 31st-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, has removed to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHRDEL TELLS the past, present, and future, at No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the
PEOPLE'S FAVORITE DRAMA,
THE GREAT LOCAL SENSATIONAL PIECE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES,
received at each representation with the
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
on exhibition at all hours.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 350,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 30, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle $1
Family Circle 50c
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee 1 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee .... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
BENEFIT TESTIMONIAL
TO
WILLIAM STUART, Esq.,
(Manager of the Winter Garden.)

MR. WHEATLEY, being desirous to evince his sincere sympathy for Mr. STUART, as a brother-manager and friend, under the heavy calamity which he has sustained in the destruction of his theatre by fire, begs to announce that on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 27, at 1 o'clock,
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given at this establishment, the gross receipts of which will be devoted as a BENEFIT TESTIMONIAL to that gentleman.

The members of the entire Dramatic Company and Corps de Ballet, together with the machinists and attaches of Niblo's, have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion, when will be presented the
GREAT SPECTACULAR PLAY,
THE BLACK CROOK,
with its
GRAND BALLET
AND
SUPERB SCENIC DISPLAY.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box-office now open.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers .... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY, March 25.
FIRST BENEFIT OF MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,
when will be played the exquisite comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE,
and, by special permission of JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., the famous burlesque of
POCAHONTAS.

The casts of these pieces will comprise the names of Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. G. Metkiff, Miss Saidee Cole, Mrs. H. Bland, Mr. H. Bland, Mrs. Yeamans, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Wm. Gomersall, Messrs. Chapman, Newton, Mack, Massey, and the entire
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
On TUESDAY, March 26,
MISS FLORENCE NOBLE
will appear at this establishment in the character of
MRS. HALLER,
in Kotzebue's play of
THE STRANGER.

On WEDNESDAY, March 27, will be produced, after several weeks of careful preparation, Boucicault's celebrated drama,
JEANIE DEANS,
when Miss ROSE EYTINGE will make her rentree in this establishment in the title role of the drama. The play will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, and an UNPRECEDENTED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Gentlemen having purchased tickets for the
WINTER GARDEN,
At the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway,
will please call and have their money refunded.

WALLACK'S.

MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27,
when will be presented, for the first time this season,
Massinger's great play, entitled,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock,
LA STATION CHAMPBOUDET.
Comedy in three acts by M. M. Labeche and Marc Michel. Ticket-office at Dardonville's, 678 Broadway.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

LAST WEEK BUT FOUR.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at the house.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Will be reproduced, by request,
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD; OR,
THE ORACLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS.
With other miracles, including
L'ESCAMOTEUR.
And his FAIRY SINGING BIRD, will be continued EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
NOTICE—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
Chickering Piano used at these Seances.
WEDNESDAY, Juvenile Night—Children half price.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, No. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.,
G. W. H. Griffin .... Manager
THE FAMILY RESORT.
The entire company will appear in the great burlesque,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Hunkee Doree; Hop light loo; Bond Robbery; Fowler on Heads; beautiful singing and dancing.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.

NORMA L NORMA L NORMA
O M E O M E O M
R R O R R O R R
M O N M O N M O
AMRON AMRON AMRON
PROLONGED SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER NIGHTLY.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

NINTH CLASS ASSOCIATION OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, NO. 14.—The fourth reunion will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867. Tickets may be obtained from either of the Committee, or of J. R. UNDERWOOD, Treasurer, No. 114 Front-st., New-York.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED NEW SIX-TON coal cars, broad tread wheel of Stanly make; will run on 4 feet 8½ or 4 feet 10 inch track; of superior make. Apply to HENRY DEXTER, New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Greenwich and Dey sts., at 2 o'clock P. M., or to SELAH VAN DUZER, Esq., President Bank.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867,
BENEFIT
OF
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES,
when will be given, for the first time this season, the beautiful play, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled
MASKS AND FACES,
with elegant scenery, appointments and elegant cast.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Quin	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. W. H. Norton
Snarl	Mr. A. W. Young
Soaper	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Colley Cibber	Mr. G. Browne
Hunsdown	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Collonder	Mr. T. Graham
James Burdock	Mr. W. H. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Miss E. Le Brun
Call Boy	Mr. E. Cashin
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mabel Vane	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Triplet	Miss F. Greene
Roxalana	Miss D. McCormack
Maid	Miss Carman

The marked approbation bestowed on the revival of Tom Taylor's successful drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
which has created so great a sensation at this Theatre, and in accordance with a general desire, has induced the management to state that it will be given
WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS
AND GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26,
FOR THE LAST NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, March 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
when will be given for the first time this season Massinger's play entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29.
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT,
on which occasion will be presented a great and varied entertainment.
In consequence of the great success accorded to the presentation of the
WIFE'S SECRET,
it will be given for the second time on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of "INVESTMENT," "DANGEROUS GAME," and "FAST FAMILY."
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

WOOD'S THEATRE

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. W. O. BOWERS.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1867.
Engagement of the talented artists,
MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES,
supported by an entire company of
BROADWAY FAVORITES.
Messrs. Stuart Robson, George Becks, A. W. Fenno, Harry Wall, Sol Smith, Jr., O. J. Fyffe, Pemberton, Campbell, &c.; Misses Hattie Thorne, Sallie Steele, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Harry Wall, Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Monell, Mrs. King, &c., in the new sensational play, by Jas. Schonberg, Esq., of
OSCAR, THE HALF BLOOD.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC, by the Chef d'Orchestra,
NAPOLEON GILLES.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Second week of the eminently successful
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
First time of Balfe's beautiful production,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, WYLIE, PEAKES, SEGUIN, Miss RICHINGS, Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, and Mme. BOUDINOT.
TUESDAY EVENING—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE on SATURDAY.
In preparation—CROWN DIAMONDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF Mrs. G. C. HOWARD AS "TOPSEY," IN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mr. G. L. FOX as PHINEAS and THE DEACON.
THE PIECE BRILLIANTLY CAST THROUGHOUT.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD has kindly volunteered.
Mr. G. C. Howard will also appear.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME
BY G. L. FOX, for 1867, PRODUCED MONDAY NEXT.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWO OF THEIR BEST PIECES.
Friday, farewell joint benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
REGULAR MATINEES AT 2:30
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
AN EXTRA MATINEE
MONDAY, MARCH 25,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE
WONDERFUL RUNNELS FAMILY,
whose extraordinary and exquisitely beautiful classic gymnastic exercises are received on every occasion with
ENTHUSIASTIC PEALS OF APPLAUSE!
Prof. G. P. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
ASTONISHING EXHIBITION OF SAGACITY
BY HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES.
ELEGANT ARENIC SCENES
IN INFINITE VARIETY,
INTRODUCING MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
together with the entire strength of
THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
EVER ORGANIZED ON THIS CONTINENT.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of
DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE,
BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STREETS.
Recent cases cured in a very short time. Where cases are of long standing, however, the patient will best appreciate the treatment. Those who are suffering from
GONORRHOEA,
SECONDARY,
TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS,
GLEET,
STRICTURE,
FISTULA,
RHEUMATISM,
WHICH IS ONE SYMPTOM OF SYPHILIS,
IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER,
which causes a too frequent passage of the urine,
IMPOTENCE,
nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. (Should there be any copper-colored spots on any part of the head, face, limbs or trunk, they may be certain of syphilitic disease.) In all such cases patients should consult their own individual interests, and call on one who has had much successful practice in the treatment of the above diseases, and who can permanently cure you. Throw all quack remedies to the dogs. Every thoroughly educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same treatment which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Those who are laboring under any of the above diseases, male or female, who cannot consult us in person, may write us, and by return mail we will forward to them, in writing, questions which they can answer, on receipt of which we will consider their cases, and forward to their address those remedies best suited to each individual case. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.; Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 10 P. M.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 7, 1867.

* * The Atlantic Cable—that awful gossip—has told you long ere my limping letter can tell you, that the split, not unforeseen, in the Cabinet has taken place, and that Lord Cranbourne, Gen. Peel and Lord Carnarvon have resigned their seats. "I told you so," is one of the phrases consecrated to the odium, not only of the American and British nations, but of humanity at large. I will not, therefore, say "I told you so;" but it is satisfactory to think that I did not (although I wrote long before the event) form a wrong estimate of what would take and has taken place. Allow me to dwell on this, not from any such vulgar motive as the wish to prove to you that I am infallible, but that I may enable your readers to acquaint themselves once for all with your correspondent. I myself belong emphatically to Mr. Gladstone's party, and as your readers would be sure to detect it in the long run, if I were to try to conceal it from them, I make a clean breast of it, but only to add that they may judge for themselves in a very short time whether that prevents or is likely to prevent me from giving them a true picture of the general tide of affairs in this country. I told you reform had devoured all other questions, and so it has. Fenianism died away for a week or fortnight, and now it has broken out again more seriously than before. But still, in spite of Fenianism, and Canada, and Crete, it is not too much to say that there is one word in everybody's mouth, one idea in everybody's head, one subject to which in every newspaper everybody turns at once and instinctively, and that is "Reform." Sir Edward Landseer seems to have put up the British Lion in Trafalgar-square looking north, south, east and west, only to proclaim to the world that north, south, east and west he saw one subject and only one—reform—and the meetings held all round him for ever and forever on reform. Clearly, that is the one idea to which the latest copy of the British Lion, that noble beast, and cousin-german to your own magnificent eagle—a queer cousinship. I say that this is the one idea to which the last copy of the British Lion has been introduced. And I dare say, in spite of the novelty of the scene, despite the fountains and the national gallery, and Morley's Hotel, he is heartily sick of it.

It will soon be over, however. Unquestionably the subject is going to be set at rest. By whom will it be set at rest? By the Tories or by the Liberals? I think ultimately by the Liberals, and for the following reasons: The Tories, as Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Disraeli and Gen. Peel and Lord Cranbourne have all told us by this time, each in his own way, originally contemplated a large extension of the suffrage—say even household suffrage—but with "checks." What checks? Well, the main idea was what we call "plurality of votes," and next to that, if it would not pass, "cumulative votes." By "plurality of votes," as Mr. Disraeli has just explained, it was intended, not indeed to go to the full extent of the phrase itself, but only so far that any one possessed of more than one qualification for voting in any constituency might give two votes for that constituency, but in no case more than two. I must tell you that before Mr. Disraeli's explanation the public got wind of the idea of a plurality of votes of some sort, and the Press wrote it out of court, with the *Times* at their head, in forty-eight hours. So the Tories took it out of their resolutions, which would hold anything, and they are now feeling about them to see whether they can get the so-called "cumulative vote" into popular favor. "W. R. G.," a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by name Mr. Greg, one of our most distinguished and able journalists, has gone in for it tooth and nail. It was he who recommended the procedure adopted by the Government with such a disastrous result—namely, procedure "by resolution." But it is only fair to say that no man is justly responsible for the way in which other men carry out his suggestions. Many of the best judges scouted the idea from the commencement. But unquestionably Mr. Greg has his defence. I do not think Mr. Greg will find his plan for cumulative voting more successful. Not that there is not much to be said for it in the abstract. And he has said it, and said it well. Few men in this country could say it better. He writes with dignity, weight, singular clearness and with all the magic of a practiced economist in marshaling his figures. He can bring order out of chaos—the very quality to recommend him to our American Cousins. Let us see what he proposes. He proposes "to permit every elector to give all the votes he how possesses (two or three or four, according to the number of members allotted to the constituency,) to one candidate, or to divide them among the candidates as he pleases. The operation of this," he says, "would be to render it possible for every minority above a third of the constituency, where there are two members, and above a fourth where there are three or more, to return one of them." He then calculates that in nine constituencies, returning three or more members, the majority would, with the cumulative vote, return two members and the minority one; that in 152 constituencies, returning only one member each, the same majorities would continue, whatever they are, as heretofore; but that in the remaining 238 constituencies, returning two members, the minority would get their member. The results, of course, would be to check swamping majorities. Do not think I am wasting your time. Mr. Greg has advised the Government in one point, and advised them into a scrape. He is advising them into another, and that other point is, as we say, "before the country"—that is to say, we are all breaking our heads upon it. Mr. Greg is wrong in his figures. His calculation gives 755 members; there are only 658 in the House of Commons. So here is an error of say 100 members—and nobody has seen it yet. Well, then, he is clearly wrong in principle. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* very properly observes: "To 150, say, it gives nothing at all; to 230 it gives a great deal more than their due; to 8, 10, 12 only it gives what may be regarded as a reasonable measure." Where there are three members, it is right that the minority should have one member. Where there are only two, to give the minority one member is to neutralize the majority altogether. And, accepting Mr. Greg's own figures, it would neutralize the majority in 238 cases as against 152—these 152 cases being already divided into two sections of "yeas" and "nays." This result is a *reductio ad absurdum*, since all the majorities in the great bulk of cases would simply be "turned round," so to speak, which is the "cap and bells" of representative institutions.

You, in America, are accused of being majority-ridden. But, Sir, if there is one thing which is more true than any other of this country, it is that we are "minority-ridden" to death. To try to increase the minority element in this country is to prune down our legs, which are dwindling to nothing already. Our great difficulty in this country is to move at all, to do anything, to change the merest pebble in the wall of the building, when there are thousands starving out of doors, and we have room enough for all, if only the minority dog in the manger would let us.

Do not imagine, however, that we do not see this. We see it very well. That is the very battle-field upon which we are fighting. We have not the slightest intention of running into democracy. In this country we cannot have a democracy if we wished it. Our joints have stiffened beyond the possibility of it. It is simply a question of unbuttoning our waistcoat for more air. And we will have it, and it shall be. Take my word for it. The Liberal Party are masters of the situation. The Tory Party are absolutely at their mercy. The Adullamites have returned to the fold. Mr. Lowe calls himself "an outcast." Household suffrage has been "pronounced" for the first time in the House. The Tories are going to bring it in, with fancy franchises and with checks. The Liberals will make a present to them of some fancy franchises, perhaps, reject the checks, and take household suffrage or its equivalent.

Mr. Walter Bagehot, editor of the *Economist* newspaper, a paper of great weight and authority in financial circles in this country, (indeed, it has no peer,) has just reprinted his essays from the *Fortnightly Review* on the English Constitution. I am told that his essays were much read and admired in America as they appeared. Mr. Bagehot has a style which, for pellucid simplicity and transparency and a sort of childlike innocence of demeanor, is without parallel. But it covers an analytical knife of prodigious power and most penetrating qualities. He walks about in dressing-gown and slippers, but his dressing-gown covers a coat of mail of the finest steel, and a blade of Damascus. He touches the wall with his slipper and lo! new windows open at the merest touch. This book is new from end to end. Many a poor devil thinks himself lucky if he gets hold of any new view whatever on a subject trodden by ten thousand feet. But Mr. Bagehot gives you twenty new ideas in a page. You rub your eyes, and find twenty more new views in the next. And you cannot say what Sheridan once said of an honorable member, that what was new in his speeches was not true, and what was true was not new. Mr. Bagehot is the wariest and most cautious of speculators, as well as one of the boldest. I congratulate American readers who admire him on their good taste and judgment. It will interest you to know—I merely add it as a detail—that he is a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone and all the leading statesmen of the day.

This reminds me of some political gossip I heard the other day, which, gossip as it is, I know to be authentic and which has political significance. The other day, at an afternoon gathering at Earl Russell's, Earl Grey (the great Earl Grey) was descanting upon his pet theme, the connection of voting power with property and taxation. "But," said Mr. Goschen, "surely there is a very large class of subjects in which the million are interested, which have no necessary connection with property or taxation. Surely the question of education stretches beyond property. Surely the question whether or not a man may or may not marry the sister of his deceased wife, which is one of our most popular questions, is one which affects the laborer as well as the millionaire. If the army is to be popular, surely the question whether men are or are not to be flogged in it is a question which the million and not the millionaire must decide." The criticism was unanswerable. Earl Grey, one of our most formidable critics, was silenced, and answered nothing.

I must tell you that, although young and new, (he is only thirty-six,) Mr. Goschen, next to Mr. Gladstone, has the finest aptitudes for statesmanship on the Liberal side. He has not Mr. Gladstone's Homeric universality of speech. He has not had twenty years of training in the House, but his logical faculty is superb. He is absolutely free from crotchets. His work on the foreign exchanges has passed through five editions, and has already become the text-book on the subject. His speech on the abolition of tests at Oxford, on the Liberal side, in 1865, was pronounced by one of our most delicate critics, Mr. Hutton, of the *Spectator*, to be one of the finest he had ever heard in Parliament, and only to be compared with the speeches of your own Alexander Hamilton for breadth of view, closeness of reasoning and consistence of parts. Mr. Goschen has a great career before him. He can afford to wait. Public opinion has already marked him out as a future Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he will go further, and the day will come when he will be one of the possible candidates for the supreme post.

I add nothing at present on the recent outbreak of Fenianism. It is troublesome, melancholy, but at most it is an obstinate skin-disease, which may require strong treatment, and will, I think, now be strongly treated.

I wait until the changes in the Ministry are complete to describe them to you.

ART MATTERS.

A new water-color society has just been formed in this City, under auspices that give promise of success. The project has been under consideration for more than a year, and it has been delayed only from the apprehension that the art-taste of New-York was unfavorable to water-colors. This apprehension was removed by the splendid success of the water-color exhibition last Winter in the Academy of Design; and, thus encouraged, a number of artists, most of them Academicians, met recently and formed a society for the encouragement in the United States of this important branch of modern art. This country has been far behind Europe in respect to water-color painting, while in Germany, France, and in England especially, water-color artists rank as high as those who paint in oils. The art has been almost entirely neglected by American painters of distinction; and while in Europe the magnificent water-colors of Turner, Standfield, Harding, Prout, and hundreds of others, command a far readier sale and higher prices than oil-paintings, it is extremely difficult in this country to sell water-colors at all. It requires an educated taste to appreciate them fully. By the side of oil-paintings they have an appearance of flimsiness and unsubstantiality which is displeasing to those who have not learned to appreciate the purity of tone and color, and the many effects of which they are capable, and which cannot be attained in oil. Hence we have never had a school of water-colorists. Artists who began with water-colors found that their works would not sell, and were not appreciated by the public or the critics. The Academicians either ignored them altogether, or put their efforts into some dark corner or narrow entry, where they were sure to be overlooked or slighted if seen. Yet we have in this country several artists in water-color whose talents would have raised them to a very high rank among English artists, but whose names are scarcely known here. Mr. Charles Parsons, of Brooklyn, has produced works that would have fetched high prices in England; here they remain unsold, or are almost literally given away. The two Hills, father and son, have painted most exquisite things in water-color, chiefly fruit and game pieces; but they were compelled to struggle for years against the unpopularity of their art, and are only just beginning to reap the reward of their devotion.

The exhibition of water-colors at the National Academy of Design last Winter produced a favorable change in public opinion. Being in a separate room, they were seen to better advantage than at previous exhibitions, so much so that the paintings in oil were—for the first time in New-York—treated with comparative neglect. Some of the water-colors were disposed of at very fair prices, and so great was the interest manifested in them by the public, that the formation of a new Society was at once determined on. A number of artists met early in January, and organized an association to be called "The American Society of Painters in Water-colors." The constitution of the new Society admits all persons to its membership, under the usual regulations, who are engaged in the pursuit of the art, and it provides for regular and honorary members. The Society will be under the management of a Board of Control, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Secretary and four members, who are to be elected annually. Each candidate for membership must exhibit three water-color drawings to the Board on making application for admission. Meetings are to be held on the first Wednesday evening of each month, except July, August, September and October, when the artists are generally out of town. Mr. Samuel Colman, who has attained such high distinction as a landscape painter, is President of the new Society; Mr. William Hart is Vice-President, and Mr. G. Burling, Secretary. Several meetings have been held since the organization, and the membership of the Society is already large. They propose to hold their first exhibition next Fall.

As many of the members of the new Society are Academicians, there will be no antagonism between it and the National Academy of Design. They will occupy entirely different fields, and the chief advantage of the new organization will be that it will secure to water-color painters what they have never had in New-York, a fair show at the annual exhibitions. It will encourage the pursuit of a beautiful art, which has hitherto been unfairly neglected in this country.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, who is a member of the Society, will, on his return from Europe, exhibit a series of water-color sketches of the romantic scenery of the Mediterranean Islands, where he is now traveling. Other members will exhibit the results of their Summer tours through the Catskills, White Mountains and other customary sketching haunts; so that the first exhibition of the Society will be one of unusual value and interest.

There are at present quite a large number of lady artists in New-York and Brooklyn, some of whom have already obtained high rank in their profession. Miss Emma Church, in the Studio Building, corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, has painted some very fine game-pictures lately. One of these, a brace of ducks, displayed remarkable facility of handling and a keen and delicate eye for color. Miss Church spent several years abroad, studying her art in Paris, Florence and Rome. Her style has a breadth and strength quite unusual with female artists, and she possesses in a high degree the faculty of artistic composition. A fine copy of a "Claude," now in her studio, has attracted much attention by its fidelity as a truly artistic reproduction of the style and color of that master. Her portraits are considered very successful, being true without being mere servile copies of nature.

—Miss C. W. Conant, of Brooklyn, first attracted attention by her picture called "The Sewing Girl." It was exhibited at the National Academy of Design, and elicited universal commendation. She has lately painted several fine fruit pieces, and is at present engaged upon a composition called "The Orphans." It represents two little orphan children, a girl and boy, standing sorrowfully over their mother's grave. The pathos of the incident is touchingly rendered. Miss Conant's studio is in the Brooklyn Institute.

—Miss Stone, whose studio is in the University Building, has just completed a large picture, called "The Princess and the Pilgrim." It is painted boldly, but carefully, and exhibits many fine qualities of color and composition. Miss Stone possesses considerable skill in the art of modeling, and several fine specimens in her studio attest the cultivation of her taste and the delicacy of her handling.

—Miss Daniels, a pupil of Mr. Edwin White, is already an accomplished artist. Some of her cabinet portraits are excellent specimens of correct, but not hard drawing and beautiful color. She has also painted some very interesting landscapes. None of her pictures have yet been exhibited, we believe, but she intends to send one or two to the next Academy exhibition.

—Mr. Lazarus, in the Dodworth Studio Building, has just completed an excellent half-length portrait of the late John Van Buren. It is in every way admirable, and is intended to adorn the walls of the Manhattan Club-house.

—Mr. Rogers, in the same building, is at work upon a group called "The Examination." It represents the visit of a good-natured old school committee-man to a district school. The old gentleman is examining a little girl in arithmetic. She looks on her slate with a prettily perplexed air, which is very charmingly rendered. The schoolmistress, very pretty and very young, looks on, anxious for the credit of her little pupil. Mr. Rogers' war-groups are still as popular as ever, but of late he has not added to his large collections. "Taking the Oath" is one of the last as well as one of the finest of this interesting series.

—Mr. James Hart has just completed several large and important landscapes, which are in all respects the best that have ever come from his easel. One, called "Peaceful Homes," is a charming idyl in color. It represents a quiet, retired village, surrounded by pleasant farms, in which are depicted the usual incidents of haying time. "Moonrise in the Adirondacks" is also a charming picture, more romantic than the first named. But the finest of all is a picture taken from near the head of Cayuga Lake. The subject is simple—a shallow brook, crossed by a rustic bridge, which is shaded by a noble group of elms. The merit of the picture lies in the grace and delicacy with which these simple materials are treated, in the atmospheric effect, and the feeling of repose that pervades every part.

—Leutze's "Lady Godiva," which has been severely criticized by nearly every writer on art who has seen it, was sold recently for the large price of $1,000. The artist probably feels amply repaid for all the hard things that have been said about his work.

—Mr. Bradford's large and well-known picture, "Crushed by Icebergs," is shortly to be sent to Europe for the purpose of being copied in chromo-lithograph.

—Some admirable pen-and-ink sketches of natural scenery may be seen at the studio of Mr. Fairman, in the Fifth-avenue building.

—Mr. Yewell, in the same building, has recently completed a picture called "The First Communion." The subject was taken from the magnificent old Gothic Church at Moret, France.

—The two Smilies occupy a studio together in the Fifth-avenue building. They exhibit some very faithfully painted landscapes, and a collection of spirited pencil sketches.

—The Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open about the middle of April. The artists anticipate a very pleasant and successful season, as a great many admirable pictures have been painted this Winter.

The Case of Rev. Mansfield French—Further Correction of Misstatements.

The following correspondence explains itself. We cannot avoid, in justice to ourselves, as well as to Mr. French, accompanying its publication with an expression of our regret that our columns should have been made the medium of doing him so serious an injustice as he has evidently sustained at the hands of our correspondent:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 29th January last, you published a frank and full exculpation of Chaplain Mansfield French, an officer of the Freedman's Bureau in South Carolina, from an injustice which had been done to him by one B. C. Truman, in a letter published in July preceding. But in that article Mr. Truman was said to have "had access to official records, which he alleged contained proof of his statements," and to have been "probably misled by finding these charges upon the official records of the Department, without the [illegible] by which they were followed."

I now inclose to you copies of letters from Gens. Rufus Saxton and R. K. Scott, the former and present officers there in command, showing that "no charges were ever placed on file against Mr. French," in the Department of the South, "nor were anything like such charges ever on file in that office."

This completes the proof that not even a shadow of foundation existed for the attack of the letter-writer mentioned, and, as the friend of Rev. Mr. French who obtained the proofs already published by you, as well as those now supplied, I thank you for the ample vindication your paper has given him from that attack. Yours, respectfully,

EDGAR KETCHUM.

COPIES OF THE LETTERS REFERRED TO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 16th inst., making inquiries with regard to charges against Rev. Mansfield French, said to be on file in the Department of South Carolina. In reply it gives me pleasure to state that no charges were ever placed on file against Mr. French in the Department under my charge in South Carolina, nor were any ever brought to my notice officially.

With great respect, I am yours faithfully,

RUFUS SAXTON,

(Copy.) Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS ASST. COM'R BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 23d February inclosing a slip from the NEW-YORK TIMES headed "A Correction of Erroneous Statements Concerning Chaplain Mansfield French's actions at the South," I have the honor to state that no charges have been preferred against Mr. French during my administration, nor is there anything like charges on file in this office. From what I know personally of Chaplain French, and from the testimony of other officers as well as intelligent citizens, both white and colored, I believe no officer of the army has a purer record than he has made in this department.

I am, Sir, with high regard, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. K. SCOTT,

Brevet Major-General, Asst. Com.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Destruction by Fire of the Winter Garden Theatre.

A fire broke out about 8:40 o'clock on Saturday morning beneath the stage of the Winter Garden Theatre, resulting in the entire destruction of that establishment, and doing considerable damage to the Southern Hotel, formerly known as the Lafarge House. Although the Fire Department was promptly on hand, in an incredibly short space of time the flames had wrapped the entire interior of the Winter Garden in a sheet of fire, and the firemen were unable to work therein owing to the intense heat, when their efforts were mainly directed toward preventing the destruction of the Southern Hotel and adjoining buildings. In this they were partially successful. Ladders were thrown against the front of the hotel, and long lines of leading hose carried up thereon to the upper floors, from the rear windows of which an immense volume of water was thrown. In Amity-street the same thing was done, and a few streams were kept in play on the Mercer-street front of the theatre, in order to protect the buildings standing on the opposite side of that street. By 9 o'clock the flames had reached their limit and the spectacle was one of peculiar grandeur and effect. Meanwhile the Insurance Patrols and Police, assisted by several citizens, were busily engaged in removing the goods and stocks contained in the stores situate on the first floor of the hotel building, and in so doing lessened considerably the aggregate losses. A large amount of movable furniture in the hotel was also carried out and piled up with other rescued property on the opposite sidewalk. At 9:15 the roof of the theatre fell. This was a fortunate occurrence, as the roof of the hotel had caught fire and the heat was so great that the firemen could scarcely stand before it. When the smoke had cleared away they renewed their efforts, and extinguished the flames on the roof. At the same time the Tremont House, kept by Jas. B. Dupignac, caught fire near the roof, but these flames were soon extinguished. A few minutes subsequent to the fall of the theatre roof the wall in rear of the stage fell outward, crushing in a portion of a small frame building occupied as a barber shop. From this hour until 12 o'clock the firemen maintained their struggle with the flames. The large number of hose lines carried up to the third and fourth floors of the Southern Hotel necessitated considerable damage to the carpets and fixtures by the presence of so great a body of water. Even this would not have proved sufficient to save the hotel building had it not been for the "well" or open space between the rear wall of the hotel and the walls of the theatre. While the attention of the firemen at the hotel was thus engrossed, an alarm was rung for No. 128 Greene-street, the roof of which building caught fire from the sparks carried there by the high wind from the theatre. A few men connected with Firemen's Hall noticed the flames, and reaching the roof, extinguished them without difficulty.

The aggregate loss is roughly estimated at $250,000. Both the theatre and hotel are owned by the Lafarge estate, as also the "stock," scenery and properties of the former. The furniture in use in the Southern Hotel also belongs to this estate. The loss sustained on buildings, furniture, scenery and properties is about $125,000, upon which there is considerable insurance in City companies. Messrs. Edwin Booth and W. Stuart also suffer severe losses. These gentlemen were the joint lessees and managers of the Winter Garden, and their extensive and valuable wardrobes, used in the recent Shakespearean revivals, as well as a large amount of new scenery and properties, were all destroyed by the flames. These articles were valued at $60,000, and uninsured. Considerable preparation had been made for the production of a new local piece by John Brougham, and the scenery was in a forward state, when the fire destroyed all. In addition to these losses Mr. Booth is a heavy loser by the total destruction of his private wardrobe and many valuable presents. This wardrobe was considered to be the most extensive and valuable one in the possession of any single actor on this continent, and was valued at $60,000, upon which it is understood Mr. Booth had not a dollar of insurance. The stock of scenery belonging to the theatre was a very old one, having accumulated for many years, and a portion came from Burton's old Chambers-street Theatre. Mme. Methua-Scheller is also a heavy loser by this fire, she having had at the theatre several large trunks filled with very costly dresses, which were all destroyed. They were valued at between $2,000 and $3,000, and were uninsured. Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell lost dresses and properties valued at $600, and were uninsured. Messrs. Duell, Duffy, Andrews, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Davidge, Burroughs, Decker, Hinton and other members of the Winter Garden company sustain individual losses, ranging from $100 to $300 each.

Messrs. Bruce & Martin are the lessees of the Southern Hotel and they sustain a loss of $20,000 on fixtures and personal property, only partially covered by insurance.

The tenants occupying the first floor stores in the hotel building are heavy losers on stocks and fixtures, in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000 each. They are as follows: No. 669, cigar-store of J. Michaelis; No. 668½, occupied by B. Semmons, optician; No. 671, George B. Sharp, gentlemen's furnishing goods; No. 675, Tuttle & Miller, gentlemen's furnishing goods; No. 677, unoccupied; and No. 677, A. W. Gaudabaun, drug-store. Nearly all of these tenants are partially insured.

The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, though it is stated that a smell of fire had been observed in the theatre the day before. Mr. Stuart, who was in his private room when the flames were first observed, narrowly escaped with his life, and was compelled to leave his watch and pocket-book behind.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock on the Peril and Duty of the Nation.

Yesterday forenoon Rev. Dr. Hitchcock preached on the nation's peril and duty, taking for his text the fourth verse of the fourth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." In explaining the import of the passage, the preacher showed, that constituted as man was, there were higher needs to be supplied than his mere material wants. The necessities of his spiritual nature were not to be overlooked, and the latter could only be met by the provision which had been made for that purpose in the doctrines and institutions of Christianity. As it was with individuals, so it was with nations. These, too, had wants differing in their nature from and transcending in importance the necessities which material prosperity was intended to meet. He then proceeded to show that the peril to which the American nation was now peculiarly exposed arose from the spirit of an all-engrossing materialism. This spirit was characteristic of the age in which we lived, and one of the most deplorable results was the impairing of that bond of brotherhood which ought to exist, a living power between nations having a common origin and a common faith. He adduced, as illustration and proof of this, the conduct of England toward the United States during our recent troubles. This nation, in the late war, was doing battle in a noble cause—the cause of human freedom, of justice, of humanity, but when it looked to England, as it was only natural it should do, for sympathy, it met with coldness under the guise of neutrality. England was cold toward us in our struggle because she was commercial, because the greed of gain had eaten into the very vitals of a nation which, in former times, stood forth conspicuously as the champion of Liberty and Protestantism against the world. It was sad, indeed, to see the country in which Milton sang and Cromwell fought reduced to the present condition of England, where all higher interests were seemingly overruled by commercial and mercenary considerations. He was hard upon England because he intended to be harder upon America. Previous to the war this nation had attained to a wonderful degree of prosperity, and had become swollen with the pride which generally accompanies such fortune as we then enjoyed. The preacher here drew a rapid and graphic sketch of the steps and the means by which that extraordinary measure of wealth had been attained, and pointed out how, as riches increased, the principles upon which the Government of the country was founded, and the objects for which it existed, were gradually lost sight of by the people. The late dreadful war came to chastise and humble us. It had been a terrible affliction; but there was a danger that the salutary lessons it was designed and calculated to teach might be forgotten by us in the era of returning prosperity, which was doubtless near at hand. The fields of the South would soon be white again with cotton; our warehouses would by and bye again be filled to bursting, and agriculture and commerce, enterprise and industry would once more flood the land with plenty. Here was our danger—danger from the revived ascendency of that spirit of materialism, that lust of gain, from which we had already suffered so greatly, and of whose prevalence and potency in our midst there were unhappily too many proofs to be seen on every side. Under these circumstances the duty of every one who wished well to his country, who desired to see her free institutions consolidated and perpetuated, and her place among the nations honorably maintained, was plain. Ours was a Christian nation. True it was remarkably cosmopolitan as to the materials of which it was composed. It was neither Anglo-Saxon, nor Teutonic, nor Celtic, nor Scandinavian; but the blood of all these different races was here commingled, forming a new and peculiar people. It was, nevertheless, distinctively and emphatically a Christian nation; Christian in its origin, its institutions and its laws; and this ought never to be forgotten. The nation's safety lay in the maintenance of our *status* as a Christian people, in the shaping of our laws and the regulating of all our affairs by the principles embodied in the faith we profess. We had in this country a grand field for industrial enterprise, and we commanded boundless resources. A splendid career of material prosperity was now before us, and with wealth would assuredly come an increase of power and national influence. But if in their eager race after riches the people became oblivious of the higher considerations which ought to regulate them, forgot the principle set forth in the text, and thought of "bread alone," it would be found in the long run that our prosperity was built upon a rotten foundation, and the ultimate fate of the Republic would furnish another sad illustration of the truth that nations no more than individuals can live in practical forgetfulness of God and disregard of his laws, without paying the penalty of their folly and sin.

The Midnight Mission.

The "Midnight Mission" recently established in this City for the reformation of abandoned women, was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue, last evening. The church was well filled, but not crowded. Had there been any sexton or other person in attendance to look after strangers who came to listen to the discourse, accommodation might have been found for scores of ladies and gentlemen who, finding no one to offer them a seat, went away dissatisfied. The reverend Doctor took for the text of his sermon the opening of the eighth chapter of St. John, containing the narrative of Christ's treatment of the woman taken in adultery. He contrasted that treatment with the treatment extended to persons of that character by the genteel and "respectable" people of that and the present day. Several instances were related of the speaker's experience in connection with St. Luke's Hospital—one the case of a young woman, not over seventeen, who came there about two years ago to inquire about her mother, who was an inmate of the institution. On being told that she had died but a few days before, the girl was overcome with grief and was unable to speak for some time. After telling her the circumstances of her mother's death, the speaker said he ventured to question her about her mode of life, seeing that she was finely clad and knowing her to be poor. After much reluctance the girl confessed that she was living with a young man, the son of a rich merchant, and as an excuse said that he dearly loved her and had promised to marry her in a short time. After warning her of her fate, he exacted a promise from her that she would call on him again, but he had never seen her since, and long ere this she had been cast off by her seducer and abandoned to her fate, while the author of her ruin was received into "respectable society," and after a few more such "gallantries" would doubtless settle down an "honored member of society." Could the facts and statistics of prostitution in this City be exposed to the view of the Christian public, we would wonder at the forbearance of Heaven towards a City that permitted such things. It was often said that this was a field of missionary labor that was well nigh fruitless; that these people were not susceptible of reformation. This was too sweeping a judgment. People were apt to judge this evil too much *en masse*. The Gospel deals with the sins of individuals, and among this class of persons there were large numbers who desire to reform their course of life, and would reform it if they had a chance. But what could they do when every one spurns them as vile and loathsome except those who help make them still more vile and loathsome? It was the purpose of the Midnight Mission to extend a helping hand to such and to approach them with a brotherly and sisterly concern. Though a Midnight Mission, it was not a dark mission. It was illumined by the sunlight of Heaven, and cheered by the grateful smiles of the objects of its Christian charity and love. Its work had already been attended with gratifying success. Those whom it seeks to redeem began to perceive that the missionaries are not Pharisees, but disciples of Christ. They say to those as Christ said: "Go and sin no more." But whither shall they go? Here was the difficulty, and the answering of this question was the main purpose of the discourse which he had been requested by the Mission to deliver upon this subject. The Mission wants the means to provide temporary homes for these people, where they can be surrounded by influences favorable to their reformation. Scores of them would gladly return to a decent life if they had a chance. They must be placed where they can have industrial employment, and be surrounded by moral influences. Shall the Mission be sustained by the necessary means to furnish such a place of resort? That was the great question. They would not have to beg long if the wrong-doers of that and other Christian congregations felt their obligations in the premises—those who, in their earlier days, had done so much to encourage this evil. Let them now furnish the best restitution in their power; it was too late, perhaps, to reach their victims, but they could aid in rescuing from destruction those whom their sons and younger brothers, in imitation of their example, were hastening on to perdition.

At the close of the sermon a gentleman connected with the Mission added a few words, in which he represented the Midnight Mission as a highly successful enterprise, and one that held out promise of great good. He said that some of the best ladies and gentlemen of the City assembled nightly at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Mission, on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, where they met the objects of their charity, and extended to them aid and encouragement. Applications were constantly being made from these unfortunate women who desired to reform, and the Society only needed means to make this one of the noblest and most useful institutions in the land.

Funeral Discourse in Memory of Dr. Chauncey.

A funeral sermon in memory of Rev. Peter Schemmerhorn Chauncey, D. D., was preached yesterday by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, in the Episcopal Church of St. James, Sixty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Dr. Montgomery found his text in Ephesians vi., 21: "A beloved brother and faithful minister in the Lord," and proceeding first to outline the life of Dr. Chauncey, stated that he graduated at Columbia College and was intended by his parents for the military profession, but was finally allowed to follow his then strongly developed predilection for the sacred calling, and after a full course of study at the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church, he entered upon its functions as Rector of Christ Church, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., where he remained for fourteen years. Dr. Chauncey then took charge of Christ Church, in Hartford, Conn., which however he relinquished two years afterward, in 1851, to assume the Rectorship of St. James' Church, New-York City, where he remained for sixteen years and until his death on the 18th of December last.

Dr. Montgomery then proceeded to pay a beautiful and touching tribute to the character and labors of his deceased associate, saying that the key note of his character was the lovingness of his disposition, his unswerving reliance upon the potency of the world of the affections. His faithful service in the ministry, his self-abnegation, his Christian purity of life and character were appropriately detailed, and the strong hold which Dr. Chauncey had upon the affections of his people, was shown by the large congregation which had assembled in St. James to do honor to his memory, and in the fact that during Dr. Montgomery's discourse many of the auditory were moved to tears.

Ordination of the Pastor of the First German Baptist Church.

The ordination of Rev. H. M. Schaffer, Pastor elect of the First German Baptist Church of this City, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The occasion was one of much interest, the candidate being a young German who has obtained a liberal education at Rochester University, in this State, and is about to devote himself to the ministry among his own countrymen in this City. The church was well filled with an attentive audience. The order of services was as follows:

1. Hymn and reading of Scripture by Rev. J. R. Steward; 2. Prayer by Rev. Geo. Hatt; 3. Sermon by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D.; 4. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilds; 5. Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Babelle, of Brooklyn; 6. Charge to the Church in the German language by Rev. Mr. Gobelman; 7. Closing Hymn and Benediction by the candidate, Rev. H. M. Schaffer.

The sermon of Dr. Kendrick was founded on the words, "Who is sufficient for these things," 2 Cor., 2, 16, and was an able and earnest delineation of "The discouragements and supports of the Gospel ministry." He first set forth the discouragements which the minister meets in his work, among which are the sense of his own unworthiness to engage in so sacred an undertaking, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him, the insensibility of the people to his efforts, and the feeble support and cooperation accorded to him by the Church. On the other hand, he is supported by the consciousness of performing his duty, and though he may think at times that he is doing little good, yet he is mistaken, for the power exerted continually by the ministry in preventing evil is not to be lightly estimated. When a revival takes place it is a recompense for all his toil, and he is ever sustained by the promises of the Gospel and the hope of a final reward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERESTING REVIVAL AT THE ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the sacramental service of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, (near Grand-street,) yesterday afternoon, 154 persons, many of whom are children, were received into membership by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newell. This extraordinary accession is the fruit of a gracious revival that has been in progress in that Church during several months past.

ACCIDENT AT HARLEM BRIDGE.—A boy named Charles Fritze, aged ten years, and dwelling with his parents at No. 72 Eldridge-street, fell into the river while crossing Harlem Bridge. He was rescued by the Police and conveyed to his home.

EXCISE ARRESTS.—Sixty-six arrests were made in this City and Brooklyn yesterday for violations of the Excise Law, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The City of Churches only contributed four to this number.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening at about 7 o'clock, a man named James Oakley died suddenly while sitting at tea with his family. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR has a good local demand and steady; trade brands $11 50@$13 50; fancy brands $14@$16; WHEAT higher and in fair demand for Winter; sales at $2 55@$2 60 for No. 1; Spring, $2 90. CORN firmer and in good demand; sales No. 1 at 73c.@74c., in elevator, and 85c. in sacks. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 54c. RYE is in fair demand; sales at $1 45 @$1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and no demand; Middlings, 28c; receipts of the week, 2,200 bales; receipts of the season, 110,000 bales. WHISKY is in fair demand at $2 27. PROVISIONS quiet and not much demand. MESS PORK, $22 50@$23; BULK SHOULDERS, 8¾c.@9¼c.; SIDES, 9¼c. and 11¼c.@12¼c. for BACON. LARD held firmly at 12½c. @13c. BUTTER, 30c.@33c. EGGS dull and lower at 14c.@15c. CLOVER SEED in fair demand at $8 75@ $8 90. TIMOTHY SEED dull at $2 90@$3. FLAX SEED in good demand at $2 40@$2 50. SUGAR steady at 11¼c.@12¾c. for Cuba. COFFEE steady at 25c.@27c. Money unchanged. Exchange firm at previous rates. Gold 134 buying, and 134¾ selling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR moderately active at yesterday's prices. WHEAT steady, and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at $2 11½ for No. 2. CORN active, and advanced 3c.; sales at 89c.@91c. for No. 1. OATS firm, and advanced 1c., closing at 45½c. for Winter receipts of No. 2. RYE opened quiet at an advance of ½c.@2c.; sales at $1 22 for fresh receipts of No. 1. BARLEY moderately active; sales of No. 2 in store at 76c.@80c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK $22 25; BEEF and HAMS inactive; Cumberlands 9½c., loose; dry salted SHOULDERS 8c., loose. LARD inactive and nominal at 12½c.@12¾c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $9@$9 50. LIVE HOGS heavy and a shade easier; sales at $6 75@$7 for common to choice. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 7,500 centals Wheat, 24,000 centals Corn, 3,500 centals Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 centals Wheat, 2,000 centals Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the Interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is firm but unchanged. RYE FLOUR $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm, and in better demand; sales of 7,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $3 10; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 55; 3,000 bushels do. at $2 50; 3,000 do. and 5,000 Canada Spring on private terms. CORN held $1 11@ $1 12 for No. 1 Indiana and Illinois. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 60@$2 75 ℘ 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce and firm. SHORTS are selling at $25@$27; SHIPSTUFFS at $30, and MIDDLINGS at $35@$37 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR quiet; Spring, $12. WHEAT—good inquiry; sales, 4 car loads of Amber Canada at $2 60@ $2 70; 4,000 bushels White Canada at $2 90@$3; 1,000 bushels Canada Club at $2 39@$2 45. CORN—Old Mixed Western nominal at $1; New Toledo selling slowly at 95c. OATS dull and held above the views of buyers; 55c. has been offered for No. 2 Western, and refused. RYE, $1 25 offered and refused. BARLEY dull at $1 08@$1 10. New MESS PORK dull at $23@$23 50. LARD dull at 13c.@13¼c. HIGHWINES nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 23.

TOBACCO active; sales at $5 20@$17 for Leaf. COTTON dull; 28c. for strict Middling. FLOUR and WHEAT are unchanged. CORN declining; sales at 60c.@70c. OATS declining; $1 85@$1 94. BARLEY declining; $2 29@$2 94 for prime to fancy Spring, and $2 83 for prime Fall. RYE declining; sales at $2 28@$2 30. PROVISIONS dull; MESS PORK, $22 50@ $22 75. BACON unchanged. LARD, 12c.@13½c. WHISKY active; $2 15@$2 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON unchanged; Low Middling 29c.; sales to-day 2,750 bales; receipts to-day 1,019 bales; exports 10,094 bales. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. FLOUR firm; Superfine $12 50. CORN dull and declined 7c. OATS dull, but unchanged. PORK dull; sales at $23 75@$23 87½. LARD quiet but firm. Gold 135. Exchange unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; per cental, $4 for No. 1, and $3 72 for No. 2. OATS steady at $1 50@$1 56 for No. 2. CORN firmer; sales at $1 61 for No. 1 Old. PROVISIONS quiet; MESS PORK $22 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 centals Wheat, 1,200 do. Oats, 1,600 do. Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,000 centals Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 23.

TOBACCO lower; sales, 128 hhds. Leaf and Common Lugs, at $2 10@$2 15. Superfine FLOUR, $9 75. Prime Red WHEAT, $2 85. CORN, in ear, in bulk, 70c.; shelled, 73c. OATS, 65c.@67c. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. Raw WHISKY, $2 22.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 28c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 72c. RESINS steady at $3 25 @$8.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON declined ½c.; Middling Uplands, 28½c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 290 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON quiet and easier; Middlings, 28c.@ 28½c.; receipts to-day, 550 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON—Sales, 15 bales Middling at 28c.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 650 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts to-day, 168 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON steady and unchanged. CORN scarce and firm.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Capt. A. J. Innes, R. N., and servant, Sir Charles Clifford, Richard Goldsboro, Wm. B. Skidmore, D. L. Fergerson, Capt. S. K. Dollard, Jas. Williamson, Chas. Brown, S. Stewart, J. Gallaidor, A. L. Smith, J. C. Grossie and lady, Elie Siney, F. F. Row and lady, E. Marvin, J. H. Russell, U. S. N.; C. H. Lunt, D. P. Thornton, B. Randall, Mrs. C. D. Williams, Thomas Landale and lady, Mrs. Mathews and infant, Capt. C. M. Webber, Dr. W. D. Marousky, H. Whitney, Capt. H. W. Hotchkiss, S. Eldridge, John Kaynes, Miss Mary D. Reed, Wm. E. Mullin, Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Nelly Smith, Mrs. S. E. Goddard, infant and servant, Mrs. John Wilson and son, Mrs. E. Klinkofstrom, Mrs. Coohkin and infant, Misses Olga and Jenny Klinkofstrom, C. S. Pradillo, Hugh and Craig Dixon, Capt. J. B. Bowditch, Rei d'Alfred Clementson, Thomas Rey, P. Mitbury, Wm. E. Straut, F. Heller, E. D. Nesbitt, J. C. Baker, Stephen Otis, Henry H. McCoughtry, R. A. Adams, G. C. Flint, John H. Allen, lady and 4 children, S. T. Henry, J. R. McFarlin, S. Cohn, R. L. Holman, Jacob Wittmer, Mrs. Burns and infant, H. Wittmer and lady, John Simms, J. F. Owen, P. Burns, G. S. Bliss, T. Darragh, S. Knight, H. Ottinger, Wm. Furth, Geo. F. Byland, Wm. Price, Henry Fallon, Jas. Lynch, Wm. Robinson, C. E. McDonald, R. Ashcroft, R. Hunt, Esquire Munoz, C. Munoz, J. H. McKay, F. Thompson, T. Anderson, S. Coy, and 190 in steerage.

MARCH 24—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Capt. Tinker and lady, Miss Anna James, P. Constanz, Henry Rinno, Wm. Thendrick, G. Walding, Geo. Haar and brother, Francois Weissenbacher and family, G. Smith and lady, F. Raynor, D. Varron, H. Hummel, Joseph Strauss, Herman Kustic and lady, J. Greiner, P. H. Beugel, Max Sandfeldt, Fred. Broseholdt, J. J. Theis and others.

MARCH 23—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Mr. Haines, F. Hardy, P. Cassidy, Miss Howling, Miss Nicolet, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Jones, A. Carbeer, T. Braun, T. G. Pearse, T. Bridges, F. Gadsdecke, T. Gimener, F. Gimener, Mrs. C. Larilla, R. Seybold, B. Ritter, T. Haber, L. Grandjean, G. Fonchenert, C. Rebeck, T. Scherman, Mr. Christian, Mr. Ferrende, Th. Axenbacher, S. Aldorfer, Th. Meckelbauer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 6 17 | Moon rises...11 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 57 | Gov. Island.11 46 | Hell Gate.... 1 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen March 6, and Southampton 9th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 600 passengers to Isaac Taylor. From the 16th to the 20th inst. experienced very heavy westerly gales, with tremendous sea; stove bulwarks, companionways, forecastle and forward lifeboat, and washed everything off the deck; six of the crew and one of the passengers were injured by a very heavy sea. March 19, lat. 44 17 N., lon. 49 04 W., passed an iceberg; 15th, lat. 47 11 N., lon. 38 02 W., passed Brem. steamship Deutschland, bound E.; 23d., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed to be the America.

Steamship Rising Star, Furber, Aspinwall March 13, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Has had a heavy N. E. gale with heavy sea since the 21st.

Steamer Wm. Truxton, Strickland, Hartford 20 hours, in ballast to W. D. Mangum.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, London and Isle of Wight 38 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage, and shipped several heavy seas, which stove boat, bulwarks and main rail, and broke fore and main hatch beams, started main stern, cutwater and several butts, which caused the vessel to leak badly; was obliged to keep one pump going ever since; split sails, and had two seamen badly injured by being washed about deck.

Bark Victoria, (Norw.) Knudsen, Bordeaux 42 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Below.

Ship Golden Rule, Antwerp Feb. 5.
Ship Alexander, Antwerp Jan. 26.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 24.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ships Eliza McLauchlin, from Liverpool; Bessie Parker, do.; bark Freeman Dennis, London.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Arr. steamer Moneka, from New-York; U. S. steamer Monongahela, from Port Royal; schr. Mountain Laurel, from New-York. Sld. steamer Alliance, for Philadelphia; schr. Ella Hudson, for Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.—Sld. steamers Pioneer, from Wilmington for New-York; W. Kennedy, from Norfolk for Boston; Mariposa, from New-Orleans for New-York. The steamers State of Maryland, Petersburgh, Ella Knight and Richmond, for Baltimore; Thomas, for New-Orleans; Fairbanks, from Wilmington; Louisa Moore, from Newbern, bound to New-York, are detained here on account of the storm.

MOBILE, March 23.—Cld. steamship Cuban, and ships Michael Angelo and Eliza, for Liverpool, and schr. James Warren, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London and Havre, which arrived the 23d inst., reports: March 12, lat. 46 47, lon. 37 46, passed the steamship Pennsylvania, bound E.; 13th, 9 P. M., lat. 45 30, lon. 43 51, passed one of the Anchor line of steamers, bound E.; 15th, lat. 43 24, lon. 51 04, passed the steamship Celia, bound E. The A. brings 527 passengers.

The Br. ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool, which arrived on the 23d inst., reports: Was one week in the Channel with light westerly winds. On the 17th inst., George Satenwell, seaman, fell from the upper foretopsail-yard to the deck, and fractured his left leg and arm. Has been 10 ds. west of lon. 60, with heavy westerly gales.

The steamship Ocean Queen sld. from Quarantine at 7:30 A. M. on the 24th inst.

THE SHIP GEO. GRISWOLD.—Capt. Timmerman, of the steamship North America, reports the ship Geo. Griswold, Capt. Pettingill, as being at Rio Janeiro, intending to sail on the 23d or 24th of February for California, and therefore the report of her loss must be erroneous.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. March 3, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; 8th, bark John Arthur, Ascbuch, Cardiff; 9th, steamship Rising Star, Furber, New-York; brig Antelope, Rumble, Philadelphia; 12th, bark Dronning Louisa, Christopherson, Cardiff; schr. Matilda Fredericke, Toben, London; 13th, galliot Seemife, Van de Wyk, London.

Cld. March 13, steamship Rising Star, Furber, New-York.

Sld. March 7, bark Geo. Esson, Foster, Cienfuegos; brig Como, Johnson, do.; 10th, brig Aspen, Wilson, do.

1867.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 239, March 23, 1867.
2, 58, 66, 33, 40, 22, 31, 61, 18, 35, 65, 27, 6.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 240, March 23, 1867.
26, 35, 78, 14, 8, 5, 25, 68, 1, 70, 30, 62, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 163, Mar. 23, 1867.
32, 49, 15, 43, 62, 11, 38, 24, 56, 55, 77, 39, 67.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 164, March 23, 1867.
21, 43, 64, 10, 36, 52, 41, 38, 62, 34, 28, 44, 19.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 53, March 23, 1867.
43, 19, 56, 68, 15, 44, 7, 3, 1, 36, 53.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 44, March 23, 1867.
42, 18, 29, 4, 21, 25, 67, 27, 58, 69, 31, 40, 26.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 63, March 23, 1867.
12, 52, 72, 30, 18, 42, 36, 2, 63, 22, 73.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 48, March 23, 1867.
57, 19, 68, 49, 15, 54, 58, 12, 11, 7, 52, 14, 60.
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